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## POINCARE ASKED BIG TERRITORIAL CESSIONS, REPORT

### Alsace-Lorraine Of 1790 And Saar Valley Demanded As Peace Term?

### LETTER IS QUOTED

### Manchester Guardian Gives Supposed Reply To Austrian Peace Offer

### BRIAND OPPOSED?

### Premier At That Time Indicated He Disapproved President's Attitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives what he says is an almost literal rendering of the passages in President Poincare's reply to the first letter written by the Emperor Karl regarding peace.

"Prince Sixte is commissioned to tell the Emperor Karl with regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine that it is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1790, with the Valley of the Saar; restitutions, reparations, indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine."

The second letter written by the Emperor Karl, which was cabled on the 8th, was in reply to this.

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian adds that M. Briand, in his evidence before the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee, gave the impression that he disapproved of the way President Poincare and M. Ribot received the Austrian proposals and also M. Clemenceau's action in publishing the Emperor Karl's first letter. The reason why some of the other Allies were not consulted in the matter of the Austrian proposals was that the latter were strictly confidential.

## All Shanghai In Red Cross Is Goal Set For Campaign That Opens Next Monday

### Final Plans Are Made At Dinner Given At American Club; Chinese Headquarters On Nanking Road Ready To Start

"A Red Cross button on every man, woman and child in Shanghai" was the slogan inaugurated at a dinner given by Mr. J. K. Sague at the American Club last night, when 30 representative business and professional men, appointed as a nucleus for the Red Cross Drive committee, outlined plans for the furthering of Red Cross interests in Shanghai and China. United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons presided and the speakers were Mr. Sague, Mr. Julean Arnold, Mr. John Johnstone of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Mr. W. B. A. Nichols, Mr. A. T. Harr and Mr. A. R. Hager.

"Shanghai must respond," said Mr. Sague, "and if the people of this city do not answer the appeal of the Red Cross, it is because the proposition has not been properly placed before them. The spirit of the Red Cross represents the best spirit among the American people today and it must appeal to the people of Shanghai. It represents that great spirit of universal and unselfish service and every man in Shanghai, whether he be American, British, French, Italian or Chinese, who believes that common decency and common justice is to maintain, will respond.

**All For Allied Cause**

"We will conduct a campaign without apologies, a campaign to raise money that is not to be used by Americans alone, money that will be spent for the Allied cause," continued Mr. Sague.

The speaker told of the raising of G.$120,000,000 for the Red Cross in the United States.

"Regardless of the fact where the money was raised, it was used for the relief of Allied soldiers, for the support of Italian and French hospitals, to help feed starving Belgium and Poland and to alleviate the sufferings of prisoners of war," he said.

Mr. Sague lauded the work of the Red Cross in China, stating that "its history in this country has never been equalled in the world," and paying a tribute to the work done by the Shanghai chapter.

"Whatever China does for the Red Cross is going to be a surprise in the United States and 200,000 Chinese members will do much to cement relations between the two republics. We will ask the co-operation of Shanghai and we are going to get it," he concluded.

Mr. Julean Arnold told of the work done among the Chinese and of the response greeting the appeals. The speaker saw an opportunity to impress on the Chinese the fact that they owe the United States friendship and gratitude.

"If China can send a message of participation in the Red Cross, it will be heard in America," he said.

**Mr. Johnstone Speaks**

Assuring the co-operation of Jardine, Matheson and the British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Johnstone, who gloried in the unity of Great Britain and America against a common enemy, quoted from a speech made by an American, Dr. Lindsey, in Canton in 1839, when a dinner was tendered Dr. William Jardine by the Canton Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Lindsey proposed a toast to the President of the United States and said in part, "I am sure that every British heart will beat with joy and exultation at the general prosperity of the United States. As a father glories in and rejoices over the strength, talents and enterprise of his children, so does Great Britain glory and rejoice in the healthy and growing vigor of her Western progeny. There has been a darker day but the sun of social intercourse has long melted away those passing clouds that darkened our aspects for each other, we no longer contend for bloody victories by land and sea, but there still remains the glorious race of art, science and literature. In these paths let us contend for victory and may our friendly rivalry last as long as nations endure. Never again may the shadow of war cross our paths. We have planted the tree of peace and henceforth let us join to brighten the chain that binds our nations together."

"War has crossed our path," said Mr. Johnstone, "but we now both fight the common enemy."

The following emergency committee was named: Messrs. Crow, Jacobs,

(Continued on Page 11)

## Six Allied Countries Represented In This Group

These soldiers, representing six Allied countries, were released from German prison camps and are recuperating at Laysin, Switzerland. From left to right: English, Italian, Servian, Belgian, French and Scottish. All are totally incapacitated for further active duty.

## HEAVY RAINFALL IS SERIOUS BLOW TO GERMAN PLANS

### Weather Hindering Enemy Preparations For Resumption Of Offensive

### SUPPLIES POOR

### Muddy Roads Giving Teuton Troops Bad Time Behind Lines

### REACTION SETS IN

### Two-Thirds of Time Allotted For Decisive Victory Now Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May, 15, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Lens.

We carried out a successful raid northeast of Robecq.

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Valleys of the Somme and the Ancre, northward of Bethune and in the vicinity of Nieppe Forest.

The German artillery also displayed increased activity this morning southwestward of Morlancourt and northward of Kemmel.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports today:

Much local enemy artillery activity is reported on various parts of the battlefront.

**Gas-Shelling At Night**

During the night gas-shelling in the Flanders and Somme areas was accompanied by an harassing fire against our front near Wieltje, near Dickebusch Lake, around Hinges and St. Laurent Blangy and against Villers-Bretonneux, Corbie and Vaute-sur-Somme.

A fresh westerly wind was blowing athwart the battle-fields.

The only infantry fighting in which the British were engaged has been a brush of minor importance southwest of Ridge Wood.

The French at Hill 44 were heavily shelled during the night. The position there is somewhat obscure.

The enemy airmen were unusually active in Flanders.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

Aviation.—Only a few hours flying was possible on Monday but a great deal of work was done and 500 bombs dropped on various targets. We brought down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing.

**Rain Is Serious Blow**

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported yesterday:

The heavy rainfall of the past twenty-four hours must have seriously impeded the German plans and preparations. The enemy is now confronted with the same conditions in the Flanders and Somme battlefields which heavily handicapped our former offensive operation. We know definitely that in places he is having a really bad time. This knowledge enables our soldiers to bear their share of discomfort with cheerful equanimity. While our communications everywhere are good and our supplies abundant and regular, the Germans have in some places to flounder across wide tracts of slush and brimming shell-craters.

With an intimate knowledge of this country, our batteries register to a nicety upon the most vulnerable points. Again and again the enemy has had to abandon roads which were impassable or too deadly. His losses too from the ammunition dumps we have blown up have probably been heavy. All this as having an appreciable effect upon the morale of the Germans, whose boasting has become a mere parrot-like repetition without a deal of conviction.

**Reaction Setting In**

Two-thirds of the allotted span in which the Germans were to end the war has passed and the reaction has set in. They must be beginning to understand that the addi-

## EIGHT SHIPS FINISHED IN U. S. IN ONE WEEK

### Fourteen Others Launched In Same Time; Big Concrete Shipping Plants Started

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 14.—Eight steel vessels totalling 48,150 tons were completed and fourteen vessels agregating 57,100 tons launched during the week ending the 11th. Thus the first million tons of ships have been delivered to the United States Government under the direction of the Shipping Board and have been put on the high seas. Over half the total tonnage has been delivered since January 1. The monthly production has steadily increased.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, May 16, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Even the great battle pending in France is regarded by Californians as less important than the complete success of the concrete-ship Faith in her all-day ocean trip, which experts declared dispelled every doubt of her seaworthiness under any conditions.

The Government immediately announced the selection nearby of a site of ninety acres for the first Gold $10,000,000 plant to construct for the United States ten 7,500 ton concrete-ships, each costing half-a-million dollars. The plant will employ 4,000 men. A second plant of the same size is assured for Southern California. Several large private concerns are being organised to engage in this great new industry, which will greatly assist in winning the war.

Similar plants are to be built on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Coast without interfering with the construction of steel and wooden ships since concrete-ships do not require skilled labor.

Mr. Schwab, the Chief of the United States Shipping Board, telegraphs that he is coming West for the simultaneous launching of three big steel ships on July 4 by the same yard, which established a world record recently, by launching three ships simultaneously. The same yard will launch two ships on Saturday.

Another yard has laid the keel and raised the entire skeleton of a cruiser-type of destroyer with the intention of cutting the present record of four months to one month for the complete construction of such a vessel.

So many wooden ships have been launched or are almost ready that the Government has decided to construct 200 more to keep the yards busy.

These facts are merely samples showing that the United States shipping program is gaining tremendous headway for a great output during the next few months.

Philadelphia, May 15, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The steel steamer Tuckhahoe, 5,548 tons, which was completed in the record time of thirty days from the day the keel was laid, has been delivered to the United States Shipping Board.

## RED CROSS TEA TODAY

Attendance at the Race Week Teas conducted at the American Women's Exchange for the benefit of the American Red Cross has been large during the first three days of the races and the committee announces that tea will be served this afternoon, when the following ladies will serve: Mrs. H. E. Morton, Mrs. Earl Rose, Mrs. David Anderson, Mrs. E. H. Grooms, Mrs. Fairman, Miss Erdner and Miss Pearson.

## Sino-Japanese Pact Is Signed In Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 16.—The agreement between China and Japan regarding military co-operation with a view to restoring and preserving order on the borders of Siberia was signed this afternoon. Its terms are satisfactory to all concerned.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 14.—The Peking correspondent of the New York Times cables that it is understood that the military representatives of China and Japan have reached an agreement which will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

## Mail Service By Air From Washington To New York Begun

### First Post Office Plane Makes Trip In Three Hours, Twenty Minutes

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 16, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The first airplane mail service from New York arrived in three hours and twenty minutes. Within thirty-three minutes boy scouts had delivered 735 parcels, including nineteen for the White House.

## Austrian Emperor To Visit Bulgarian And Turk Capitals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 15.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl is shortly proceeding to Sofia and Constantinople.

## TAXES PAY ONE-THIRD OF AMERICA'S WAR BILL

### Four Billion Gold Raised By Imports In First Year, McAdoo Announces

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 16, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has informed the Senate that the receipts for the year ending June 30 would be Gold $4,059,699,000, chiefly in war taxes, showing that about one-third of the war expenses for the past year have been paid by taxation, though the outlay for the coming year prospectively may be greater.

The items of taxation include Gold $2,775,185,000 from income and excess profits: Gold $180,000,000 from customs; Gold $40,000,000 from the increased postage; and Gold $240,000,000 from miscellaneous receipts. The income and excess-profits taxes are paying about Gold $348,000,000 more than was estimated a year ago.

Gold $160,000,000 in interest on the first Liberty Loan is due to be paid today. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has asked the bond-holders to reinvest the money with the Government by buying war-savings stamps.

An additional Gold $3,000,000 has been loaned to Servia making her total Gold $9,000,000.

## TOKIO URGED TO STATE POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

### Delegation Of Japanese From Siberia Asks That All Doubt Be Cleared

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 17.—The joint Association of Japanese residents in Siberia has sent delegates here for the purpose of petitioning the Government for a more definite and more consistent attitude towards Russia.

The delegates were received by the Premier, Count Terauchi, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Goto, yesterday.

Their petition emphasises the necessity for promptly clearing up the doubt and suspicion concerning the attitude of Japan now existing in the minds of the Russian authorities, who are antagonistic to the Japanese residents. The Japanese in Siberia are now confronted with the danger of forfeiting the interests cultivated in many years of patient labor unless the Russian Authorities are made to change their attitude. Many Japanese are actually leaving the places where they had established interests. Without prompt action on the part of the Japanese Government there is every fear that the interests of Japan will be supplanted by others.

## AUSTRIA AND GERMANY FORM 20-YEAR ALLIANCE

### New Treaty, With Military, Economic And Customs Relations, Reported Signed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, May 15.—A telegram from Vienna states that the new Austro-German Alliance has been fixed for a term of twenty years with a Military Convention and very close economic and customs relations.

## SEVEN FOUND GUILTY IN BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

### Manager Of Parisian Paper Sentenced To Die As Enemy Agent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 14.—The concluding stage of the Bonnet Rouge trial of seven persons charged with "defeatist" propaganda was noteworthy for the appearance of ex-Premier Caillaux, who was called to answer one question. The President curtly allowed him five minutes but Caillaux, who was faultlessly dressed, very coolly remained in the box for forty minutes. He denied that he financially supported the newspaper Bonnet Rouge since the War and concluded by remarking that he had preserved documents which might be useful to the judicial authorities.

Duval, the Manager of the Bonnet Rouge, who received huge sums of money from enemy sources, was sentenced to death. The six other accused received terms of imprisonment ranging from two years to ten years and or fines.

## Gen. Maurice To Write For London Chronicle

### In Opening Article Defends Charges Made In His Recent Letter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—Major-General F. B. Maurice has been appointed Military Correspondent of the Daily Chronicle.

In his opening article, General Maurice submits his own version of the controversial facts mentioned in his recent letter and asserts that he acted entirely alone in connection with that letter.

General Maurice denies that he was a disgruntled soldier turned out of a job. He was about to take up important employment in France and therefore sacrificed a promising career.

He does not intend to indulge in recriminations, his sole object being to help his readers get on with the War, but he feels bound to explain that he was at Versailles. He was in the corridor outside the Council Chamber engaged in work in connection with the questions discussed.

He concludes that nothing was further from his mind than to serve a partisan political purpose.

## Germans Say Vindictive Was Sunk by Their Fire

### British Admiralty Calls Berlin Statement False And Original Report Correct

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—A still further attempt by the German Government to throw dust into the eyes of its own people and others with regard to the British exploit at Ostend is revealed by a statement issued by the German wireless that the cruiser Vindictive did not contain a cargo of cement and was not blown up by the British but sunk by the German batteries.

A note issued by the Admiralty states that the British communique cabled on the 10th is correct in every detail and the German message entirely false.

## American Aviators Down Three Planes

### Five Of Pershing's Flyers Are Given French War Cross

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 16, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The American aviators in the Toul sector have shot down three German planes.

The French War Cross has been awarded to five Yankee aviators.

The first official American communique shows that there has been a marked increase in artillery activity on both sides in the Toul and Lorraine sectors.

## Suffering Terrible In Bosnia-Herzegovina

### Whole Districts Depopulated And Hosts Have Been Massacred By Austrian Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—The Agram newspaper Glas Sloboda draws a terrible picture of the distress in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is worse even than in Galicia and Bukovina.

Whole districts have been depopulated and devastated as if by a typhoon. A large number of the inhabitants have been deported and have died in internment camps. Those remaining have been massacred by the Austrian soldiery or have died of starvation. Deaths exceeded births by 5,000 in 1915 and by 23,711 in 1916, the mortality not including those who have fallen on the battle-field. The whole of the livestock has been destroyed or consumed by the Army and it is impossible to cultivate the ground owing to the absence of oxen. The attempt made by the authorities in Vienna to sow discord among the Jugo-Slavs by forming a new political group in Bosnia with the object of promoting the creation of a new Croat state has failed hopelessly.

## Prussian Diet Rejects Equal Suffrage Bill

### Lower House Passes Electoral Reform Bill With Important Clause Deleted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 14.—The Prussian Diet rejected, by 236 votes to 185, a motion in favor of equal suffrage on the occasion of the third reading of the Franchise bill.

Later.—The Prussian Lower House has passed the third reading of the Electoral Reform Bill but with the clause granting equal suffrage deleted. The Progressives, Poles and Social Democrats opposed the emasculated Bill.

One of the Ministers, Herr Friedberg, declared that the Government would employ all constitutional means to carry the equal suffrage clause which the House had previously rejected by 236 votes to 185. If equal suffrage was not accepted within a definite period, the House would be dissolved.

## LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN GETS PASSPORT FOR U.S.

### Is Going To Present Irish Case Against Conscription To Wilson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—It was announced at an anti-conscription conference in Dublin yesterday that the Foreign Office has issued a passport to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to proceed to America.

### The Weather

Cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.1 and the minimum 61.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84.9 and 54.3.

tional menace of America is a serious one for them.

Following a heavy bombardment the enemy launched an infantry attack against the French positions on the captured Hill 44, north of Kemmel, but it was only a minor affair.

A German raid opposite Morlancourt last night led to a number of them being killed and forty-eight taken prisoners, which was considerably more than our casualties.

The future is regarded as partly in the lap of the weather. The Germans are experiencing vastly different weather from the fine conditions which favored them during the preparation for their great push.

**Bombardment Near Montdidier**

Paris, May 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There was a violent bombardment during the night in the region north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.

Yesterday evening we vigorously attacked south of Hailles and seized a wood on the west bank of the Avre despite an obstinate resistance by the enemy.

A strong German counter-attack this morning led to a lively fight. We entirely maintained our gains, took seventy prisoners and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy.

A German attempt south of Rollot, made after a lively bombardment, was also completely defeated.

The official French communique issued this evening reports:

There has been an intermittent bombardment in the Grivesnes sector. Enemy assemblages and convoys in the region of Montdidier and the Noyon-Guiscard Road were dispersed.

**Artillery Duel More Severe**

London, May 14.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The lull in the fighting on the Franco-British front is marked by a steady increase in the severity of the artillery duel, which on our side often swells to terrific proportions. The roar of the guns never subsides day or night and the roads behind the German front, the villages and the cross-roads are constantly and systematically swept with rafales of great shells, as the result of which the enemy has the utmost difficulty in keeping his firing-line supplied with food and munitions. The roads leading to their front are strewn with smashed wagons, dead horses and corpses.

The infantry holding the front-line is subjected to a still more terrific battering. A single French Division during the operations last week fired thousands of shells, their guns giving the Germans little opportunity to entrench. Such trenches as they have are shallow and offer the minimum protection. Work is only possible at night and a trench, when dug, is often detected and wrecked by gun-fire next morning.

The German positions on Mount Kemmel, the highest point in the enemy line, receive the heaviest punishment. The Kemmel region is already a maze of shell-craters like the worst parts of the Somme and Verdun battlefields. The old British shelters on Mount Kemmel are useless from the German point of view because they are all dug on the west side of the mountain with openings facing the mouths of our guns. The eastern slope, in which the Germans are now trying to organise themselves, is probably the most dangerous and most difficult corner of the front.

**Unity of Allied Staffs**

The most important feature of the last week's fighting in Flanders was the perfect unity of the British and French Staffs. Here is a typical example;

A French Divisional Commander said: "I asked the British artillery to put a thousand shells into a certain German position. The reply comes, 'We are giving 1,500.'"

Both the French and Germans planned an attack for the morning of the 8th. A French division, with the co-operation of the British artillery, captured Pompier Farm, eastwards of La Clytte.

A British Divisional Commander then advised that an enemy attack was developing on Hill 44. The Germans came on three to one, seeking the point of liaison in the Franco-British line. They signally failed in this, but they compelled our line to fall back on the stream called the Wyverbeek, where the advance was stopped. The Germans never reached their first objective, which was to cross the stream. Their second objective was the town of Dickebusch. The whole day long the attack was held up at the brook and at seven o'clock in the evening the French and British counter-attacked, recapturing almost all the ground they had lost earlier in the day.

The straightening of the Franco-British line necessitated the recapture of Hill 44, which operation was carried out on the 11th by a battalion of French infantry who, after a long fight, drove off two battalions of German troops and captured five officers, 100 men and a large number of machine-guns. The British artillery again contributed towards this success.

## BRITAIN RECONSIDERS PRISONER EXCHANGE

### Though Opposed, It Will Reopen Question Because Of Franco-German Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons today Lord Burnham pleaded that steps should be taken to exchange British non-commissioned officers and men captured in 1914 and 1915, especially in view of the fact that France and Germany have agreed to exchange men who have been prisoners-of-war over eighteen months.

Lord Newton, in reply, said that the deliberate policy of the Government up to the present has been to refuse to exchange able-bodied combatants because the more they exchanged prisoners the more they prolonged the war. The Government thought that if such an exchange was agreed to it would lead to the Allied Governments doing the same, with the result that there would be an enormous exchange, as exemplified between Russia and Germany. The Government of France had adopted the British policy and it was a surprise to find that a Franco-German Agreement of a very far-reaching character has been ratified. He believed that the agreement involved military and civilian prisoners numbering altogether 330,000 on both sides. The whole situation had thereby been altered and he was therefore authorised to state that the Government was prepared to reconsider the question of the exchange of prisoners de novo.

If a new Anglo-German agreement could be reached exchanging all combatants and civilians who have been in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us, because the numbers were approximately equal.

Lord Milner, Secretary of State for War, was appointed Earl Stanhope to represent the War Office in the House of Lords and as a Parliamentary Secretary at the War Office.

## *New British Minefield Will Close North Sea*

### *Blockade Area Under Recent Order Stretches From Scottish To Norwegian Coasts*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—The great British mine-field operations from tomorrow are likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to the enemy submarine activities in British waters. The new area covers 22,000 square miles and is the most extensive ever laid. It stretches from the Scottish to the Norwegian coasts and the outlet to the coast on the Scottish side is guarded very stringently.

The Admiralty has issued a further notification concerning other new minefields and also the closing of the Pentland Firth.

The North Sea is now practically closed.

## *Austrians Massing In Alps And Friuli Plains*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 15.—The daily scouting of our airmen and also the admissions of Austrian prisoners confirm that the Austrians are massing great numbers of troops and artillery in the Alps and Friuli Plains, working chiefly at night in order to conceal their activity.

The enemy aircraft has recently been increased but the British and Italian airmen are still superior in every way.

## *Italian Destroyers Sink Enemy Transport*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 14.—Italian destroyers attacked an enemy convoy which was proceeding to Durazzo and sank a transport.

## NELSON LINER WRECKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—The Nelson liner Highland Scot (7,604 tons) has been wrecked off Rio de Janeiro.

## *Life Here Is Just One Strike After Another*

### *This Time It's The Coolies On Sewer Construction Who Quit Work*

Five hundred coolies engaged in road and sewer construction work in the western and central districts of the city went on strike yesterday morning and later in the day addressed a petition to the Municipal Council asking for a wage increase of 70 cash daily. The Council met at noon and following the session a proclamation was posted stating that the petition was under consideration. The coolies have promised to return to work this morning.

The men left work without any trouble or demonstration and leaders conferred with Mr. C. Harpur, deputy engineer. He suggested the petition. The men receive daily wages of 280 cash and want 350 cash.

About a dozen jobs have been delayed by the strike, including the building of the Bubbling Well culverts and the Honan Road sewer. Work in the eastern and northern districts of the Settlement has not been affected.

## WON'T GIVE DETAILS ON ANTI-U-BOAT WAR

### Question Concerning Recent Successful Operations Against Submarine Refused Answer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons today Mr. R. P. Houston asked for information regarding: "One of the successful operations in capturing or destroying enemy submarines round our coasts during the past three weeks."

Mr. T. J. MacNamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, replied that the general trend of warfare against submarines had progressed quite satisfactorily since January 1. The news from neutral countries and the increased boastfulness and general disclaimers of the enemy proved our recent success, but the Admiralty was averse to stating the results of a short period, whether good or bad.

Replying to a further question, Mr. T. J. MacNamara stated that from January 1 to April 30, 172 British steamers escaped uninjured from the attacks of enemy submarines.

## NINETEEN COUNTRIES AT WAR WITH GERMANY

### Nine Others, Chiefly In South And Central America, Have Broken Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, showed that altogether nineteen countries have declared war against Germany since August, 1914, while the following countries have broken off diplomatic relations:

Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador.


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## ZALSMAN CONCERT

Music-lovers in Shanghai are reminded of the vocal treat promised to them at the Lyceum Theater tonight by Professor Gerard Zalsman, the noted Dutch baritone, who has appeared with success on the concert-platform in the principal cities of Europe. The program is an attractive one and includes several compositions in which Prof. Zalsman excels. Additional interest attaches to the concert in that Mrs. Isenman, Mrs. Burrett and Mrs. Fano are also down on the program, which is appended:—

1—(a) I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly.....Purcell
(b) False Phyllis.
(c) When Dull Care.
(d) The Pretty Creature. (Old English Songs).
Mr. Zalsman.

2—(a) Il s'est tu le Charmant Rossignol ..A. Gretchaninow
(b) Le Colibri.....E. Chaussan
(c) La Cloche.....Saint Saens
Mrs. Burrett.

3—(a) Nocturne .....C. Franck
(b) Chanson Triste .....Duparc
(c) Extase ..... Duparc
(d) Si j'etais Jardinier..Chaminade
Mrs. Fano.

4—(a) D'une Prison.....R. Hahn
(b) Il Pleure dans mon Cœur C. Debussy
(c) Romance .....C. Debussy
(d) Plaisir d'Amour .....Martini
Mr. Zalsman.

5—Air de Louise.....G. Charpentier
Mrs. Isenman.

6—(a) Lilacs .....S. Rachmaninoff
(b) The Swan .....Grieg
(c) Love Has Wings....J. Rogers
Mrs. Isenman.

7—(a) Pastorale .....Saint Saens
(b) Viens .....Saint Saens
Mrs. Fano and Mr. Zalsman.

8—(a) La Maison Grise..... Andre Messager
(b) J'ai Pleure en Reve....G. Hue
(c) Le Papillon.....F. Fourdrain
Mrs. Burrett.

9—(a) Japanese Rain Song.....Mark
(b) The First Friend...E. German
(c) Rolling Down to Rio.
(d) The Camel's Hump.
Mr. Zalsman.

## RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY UP TO NEW PARLIAMENT

### Old Legislature Dissolved And Another Summoned To Meet June 17

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, May 14.—The official announcement of the signature to the Treaty of Peace mentions the dissolution of parliament. The Treaty of Peace will be submitted for ratification to a new parliament which will assemble on June 17.

Amsterdam, May 14.—The Commercial Agreement concluded between Germany and Rumania abolishes third-party customs preferences and provides for the construction of telegraphic and telephonic systems by means of which Rumania will be brought into very close touch with Berlin.

## Mail Notices

**MAILS CLOSE**

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 21

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru May 18
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle May 20
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan May 24

For Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 18

**MAILS DUE.**

From U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 18

The following steamers are carrying mails from the United States:
Africa Maru....Due about May 18
Siberia Maru....Due about May 20
Mexico Maru....Due about May 22
Colombia ..... Due May 31
Kashima Maru..... Due May 31

No other mail is scheduled for despatch from America prior to May 16 and no mail is expected on the Tenyo Maru.


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AT

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Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 First Prize | | $60,000 |
| 1 Second Prize | | 20,000 |
| 1 Third Prize | | 10,000 |
| 2 Fourth Prize | $5,000 each | 10,000 |
| 5 Fifth Prize | 1,000 „ | 5,000 |
| 10 Sixth Prize | 500 „ | 5,000 |
| 20 Seventh Prize | 200 „ | 4,000 |
| 100 Eighth Prize | 100 „ | 10,000 |
| 800 Ninth Prize | 50 „ | 40,000 |
| 2 each approximate to the First Prize | 500 „ | 1,000 |
| 2 each approximate to the Second Prize | 200 „ | 400 |
| 2 each approximate to the Third Prize | 100 „ | 200 |
| 4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize | 50 „ | 200 |
| 499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of First Prize | 30 „ | 14,970 |
| 499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Second Prize | 25 „ | 12,475 |
| 499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Third Prize | 20 „ | 9,980 |
| 2,447 drawn tickets | Total | $203,225 |

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

17902



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(2)

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# Robert Dollar Co. Loses Suit In American Court

Judgment in full against the Robert Dollar Company was given yesterday by Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, in the Tls. 18,000 suit brought against the company by Sung Pingsung, doing hardware business in Hankow as Chong Kee. The suit was over a shipment of nails which the plaintiff claimed were not according to specifications. Interest at 6 percent from April 23, 1917, was also allowed the plaintiff. The judgment follows:

The plaintiff who is a "general metal dealer in Hankow" brings this action to recover advance payments made on contracts of which the petition alleges:

"3. That on or about the 15th day of March, 1916, plaintiff and defendant entered into a certain contract or contracts in writing whereby plaintiff agreed to buy from defendant and defendant agreed to sell to plaintiff 4,000 and 1,000 kegs of nails upon the terms and conditions in the aforesaid contract or contracts set forth.

"4. That one of the terms and conditions of the aforesaid contract or contracts is a warranty on the part of the said defendant that the aforesaid nails shall conform to and be in accordance with a certain specification in said contract or contracts set forth. * *

"7 * * plaintiff on or about the 15th day of March, 1916, paid or caused to be paid to the said Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or to defendant the respective sums of Hankow taels 14,400 and Tls. 3,600. * *

"12. That on or about the 12th day of December, 1916, plaintiff notified defendant that the whole quantity of nails tendered by defendant did not conform to and were not in accordance with the specification in said contract or contracts set forth and that plaintiff would not accept the nails tendered by defendant in performance of the aforesaid contract or contracts and at the same time made demand upon defendant for the return of the bargain money deposited as aforesaid."

The prayer is for judgment in the sum of Hankow Taels 18,000 with interest at 6% per annum from the date of payment.

None of the foregoing averments are expressly denied and the first three are expressly admitted in defendant's answer which further—

"alleges that the nails tendered the plaintiff herein pursuant to the terms of said contracts were according to the specifications mentioned therein and that the shipment of the same was made according to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of said contracts; and defendant denies each and every allegation in said petition contained that is inconsistent herewith."

This last averment raises the one issue to which the case was finally reduced before trial and practically all of the evidence relates to the single question whether "the nails tendered * * * were according to the specifications."

The contracts (Exhibits "A" and "B") provide that "specification is guaranteed * * * as per copy on the back of this contract," the indorsement referred to being as follows:

"Specification for 4,000 Kegs Wire Nails.

| 1"x16 | 1¼x15 | 1½x14 | 1¾x13 | 2"x13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 394 | 356 | 364 | 666 | 692 |

| 2¼x12 | 2½x11 | 2¾x10 | 3"x10 | 3½x9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 384 | 416 | 32 | 223 | 144 |

| 4"x8 | 4½x7 | 5x6 | 6x5 | 6½x4 | 7"x4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 | 80 | 64 | 14 | 7 | 16" |

It is conceded that plaintiff never accepted any portion of the nails and that the defendant has the whole consignment as well as 30% of the purchase price. In order to justify its retention it must show that plaintiff was at fault in not accepting delivery and that the nails were of such a quality as he had no right under the contract to reject.

To avoid the burden of inspecting the entire contents of the five thousand kegs the parties, through their respective counsel, entered into an arrangment under which the consular court marshal at Hankow in the presence of said counsel "took samples of each keg of nails which was opened by order of the litigant" and attached the same as exhibits to a deposition which, pursuant to stipulation, has been received in evidence. There are seventy-five of these exhibits, each containing three nails, and an inspection was made in open court by one of defendant's witnesses who tested the samples with a "Stubs Wire Gauge" (pp. 19-32) which is admitted (p. 40) to be "exactly the same as the Birmingham Wire Gauge," the latter being agreed by all the witnesses (pp. 5, 9, 40, 60, 61) to be the gauge generally used for the hardware trade in China. According to this witness a large proportion of the samples varied one gauge or more from the specifications. Defendant's counsel objects that the witness "had no scientific or technical knowledge on the subject" but, as he elsewhere concedes, "it does not require any particular training or education to test a nail."

Another witness (Fresson) whose deposition was taken at Hankow, states that out of sixteen different samples which he examined only three were found to gauge correctly. Counsel again objects that the nails which this witness examined are not identified, but on cross-examination he testified (dep. p. 3) that his own firm had been "negotiating to purchase a good portion of these particular nails from The Robert Dollar Company"; they are also referred to (dep. p. 6) as "the five thousand kegs"; and plaintiff (dep. pp. 5, 7) refers to the nails in question as those which the witness Fresson inspected. The identification seems, therefore, to be sufficient.

But we have not relied upon these witnesses alone, nor chiefly, for, following the suggestion of defendant's counsel in his brief that the Court examine the samples and make its own test, such an inspection has been made with the result that out of the entire 225 samples only 5.78% are found to conform exactly to the specifications, while practically 17% vary more than one gauge therefrom.

In construing a contract for the construction of a monument the Vermont Supreme Court declared that—

"It was a question for the court to say whether the monument was a compliance with the contract."

And that it was error to submit—

"To the jury the question whether the variations shown were a departure from the contract."

The court further said in its opinion—

"While many of the variations were so slight that essentially they were such as the contract called for, there were others that we must hold were a substantial departure from the contract. Thus the plinth was more than 12 percent longer, and the cap more than 28 percent thicker, than the contract dimensions."

It will be seen that the average percentage of these two departures is about the same as that shown by our test.

The American law does not exact a literal compliance with the terms of such a contract. Thus a variation of one eleven-hundredth or even of one seventy-fifth from the requirements as to quantity will not prevent recovery, but an exhaustive search has disclosed no case where a difference of 17% or anything approaching that much was excused. For the law does require a substantial performance and that requirement must be applied with reference to the purposes of the contract. In the case at bar it is conceded that the nails were contracted for in order to be resold by plaintiff to small Chinese dealers and we have to determine whether in view of the variations above shown, and which are not disputed by any of defendant's testimony, there was such a substantial performance as would have enabled plaintiff to resell without meeting objections as to quality. In the state of the pleadings above outlined we are of the opinion that the burden of proof rested upon defendant to show such performance and in reviewing the testimony we shall consider first that of defendant's witnesses in order to ascertain how it has met that burden.

In the cross-examination of defendant's co-manager the following occurs: (pp. 71, 73, 74).

"Would you consider the Chinaman in normal times would have been entitled to reject those goods as not being up to specification?

"A.—He would.

* * * *

"I would ask you to reconsider your previous answer; do you say that as a cargo, as a whole, this was up to specification; apart from war conditions it was up to specification?

"A.—No. I would not; in those few cases I would think they were too much.

* * * *

"Q.—What I want to know is whether they would be entitled to reject it.

"A.—I think they would; whether they would be entitled to reject all that is the point.

"Q.—You think they would be entitled to reject a portion?

"A.—Yes, a portion of the cargo."

As to this last point the law has thus been stated in an instruction which was approved by a court of high standing.

"If there was a material variation between what he contracted for and what they furnished, there could be no recovery. In that case there could be no recovery, even for a part. This was an entire contract, under which Phillips, Nimick and Co. agreed to furnish 375 plates, and the defendant was not bound to accept part of those plates and pay for part of them. He was entitled to a performance of the contract as a whole."

Another of defendant's witnesses whose testimony counsel contends is "of great value because he is in charge of the import department of a large American commercial house and had a large experience with the metal trade," testifies on cross-examination as follows (pp. 57, 58):

"Q.—Merchants, dealers contracting for nails to be imported always specify the particular numbers of the gauges which they require?

"A.—Yes.

"Q.—And if they want nails of gauge 15 they will order nails of guage 15 specifically.

"A.—Yes.

"Q.—Apart from war conditions, would you consider that if a dealer ordered nails of 15 gauge and you supplied him with, say, 14 gauge, that you had carried out your contract?

"A.—No, I think that is a little bit too large.

"Q.—The difference is too large?

"A.—Yes. If we ordered 15 and they went into 14 too easily I would think that.

"Q.—And apart from war conditions, you wouldn't consider strictly that you had carrid out your specification.

"A.—If there was a whole gauge difference I would not.

* * * *

"Q.—Suppose you had a nail 1¼" by 15 gauge specification and the nails arrived too large for a 14 and too small for a 13?

"A.—And supposed to be 15?

"Q.—Yes, and arrived between 13 and 14.

"A.—The gauge then would be between 13 and 14.

"Q.—As an importer you wouldn't consider that you had carried out your contract.

"A.—That is too large a leeway.

"Q.—Suppose you specified, for instance, nails of 1" by 16 gauge and the goods received were between 14 and 15, that is, too small for 14 and too large for 15, you wouldn't consider that as carrying out your contract?

"A.—That is too much.

"Q.—Suppose you specified 3½" by 9 gauge and the nails on delivery were too small for 7 and too large for an 8?

"A.—Too big a difference if it comes down to a real show-down.

"Q.—Would the same apply to specification 3" by 10 gauge where the gauge was found to be between 8 and 9?

"A.—The same."

Our test shows that nearly 20% differed "a whole gauge" or more—mostly more—from the specifications, which according to the witness just quoted would constitute a failure of compliance.

Still another witness for defendant, a civil engineer, gives the following testimony on cross-examination (p. 51):

"Q.—In determining whether or not these samples came up to specification, if you found the variation of one gauge either way in a nail for which the specifications called for 3" by 10, would you consider that that sample was up to specifications; the specification is 3" by 10 but you found it varied one gauge either way?

"A.—No, I wouldn't, not quite.

"Q.—If a dealer came to you with a sample of a nail the specifications in the contract were 1¾" by 15 and the nail gauged 1¼" by 14, would you consider that the nail supplied was up to the specifications?

"A.—Well, it is not the same as the specification but I would advise him to accept it."

In reply to defendant's counsel, on re-direct examination, the same witness testified (p. 53):

"Q.—Would you consider it was a substantial compliance?

"A.—If you go by the actual letter of the specification it is not.

"Q.—You as an architect, you would consider it as compliance and accept it.

"A.—I would accept it."

It will be observed that according to this witness the "substantial compliance" which the law requires is lacking here.

Defendant called also another

(Continued on Page 4)


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# Notes Of Red Cross Campaign

A letter was received by the Central Committee of the Red Cross in China this week from Miss Esther E. Baldwin, director of the junior membership division of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C., urging that the junior members in China be organised into war workers to make garments for the war refugees in Europe. The letter, which was written April 18, stated that in the United States all children who have junior memberships are now engaged in making refugee garments.

"It may be that your young people in China will be able to join your women workers in this movement," said Miss Baldwin, who also wrote as follows in regard to the movement to organise the children of China into junior and associate junior organisations:

"We are glad indeed to know that China, which has organised so very effectively for all Red Cross work, is going to include Junior work in its program. It is certainly most important, and we look to your Chapter and branches for some inspiring suggestions and developments, due to the fact that you are located in a foreign land. You may be sure that we will do everything in our power to pass suggestions on to you and to be of service to you."

This letter from the headquarters of the American National Red Cross at Washington has given considerable impetus to the movement to enroll both foreign and Chinese school children as associate junior members in the organisation. Because of the devastation of territory in France, Belgium and Italy due to the war, there are tens of thousands of women and children who are in destitute circumstances and in need of clothing. The possibility that children in China may assist in the making of garments for the destitute children of France, Belgium and Italy is certain to awaken a responsive chord among both foreign and native children in this country. Special instructions and specifications as to this work have been sent to Dr. J. C. McCracken, in Shanghai for distribution.

**The Tea Signal**

The Red Cross flag hung in front of the American Woman's Exchange has become a very inviting signal. If was donated by the Howe Advertising Agency and the flag pole was furnished by the Tai Han Company, both Chinese firms.

Special Red Cross sermons in Shanghai churches, foreign and Chinese, have been arranged for tomorrow as a preliminary to next week's drive.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, will make the address at the American Song Service tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel. Consul-General Sammons will preside and there will be special music. Red Cross sermons and services will be held in the following Chinese churches: Grace Church, Shantung Road Church, Quinsan Road Church, Mandarin Speaking Church, Presbyterian Church, Cantonese Church, Baptist Church, Moore Memorial Church, Peking Road Church, St. Paul's Church, St. Peter's Church and All Saints' Church.

A movie film of all Red Cross workers will be made at the home of Messrs. J. K. Sague and Julean Arnold at 405 Avenue Joffre, this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. All American women Red Cross workers have been asked to wear their uniforms.

**Red Cross Work In China**

The Central Red Cross Committee in Shanghai has recently obtained some figures dealing with early activities of the American Red Cross in China and other places that are of interest in connection with the present campaign. In 1911 and 1912 the American Red Cross contributed to the relief of famine sufferers in China a total of $308,566 and in addition to this the Red Cross of Canada contributed $38,040 and the Red Cross Chapter in Hawaii contributed $10,966. Still another case of interest was the donation by the American Red Cross of $2,000,000 to the sufferers of Italy following the Messina earthquake disaster in 1908. Out of this fund grew several fully equipped hospitals that are being used for war purposes at the present time. These incidents are given in this connection to show the international significance of the American Red Cross movement and to bear out the statement of F. N. Doubleday, organiser for the Red Cross who visited China a few weeks ago, that more than 90 percent of the funds raised by the organisation are used for humanitarian purposes outside of the United States.

**Canton Prepares For Drive**

The South China Baptist Publishing Society of Canton issued on May 15 a special Red Cross edition of its magazine and printed 5,000 extra copies which were distributed throughout the district in support of the drive next week.

**Foochow Mobilises For Campaign**

Mr. John Gowdy, chairman of the Foochow Chapter of the American Red Cross, has written that the entire city has been organised for the campaign next week. Mr. H. W. Livingston, of the Standard Oil Company, is chairman of the finance committee; Rev. J. B. Eyestone is chairman of the output committee; Mr. E. H. Munson is chairman of the membership and drive committee and Mr. Carey of the British-American Tobacco Company is chairman of the publicity committee. As his assistants, Mr. Carey has the editors of all of the Chinese bankers' guild of Foochow and, in addition, is being assisted by Mr. Chung, president of the local branch of the China Merchants and president of the Foochow Chapter of Chinese Red Cross, and Mr. Lo, head of the Chinese bankers guild of Foochow. On Saturday night preceding the drive, the foreign community will give a dinner to which sixty of the leading Chinese officials of the port have been invited.

# Robert Dollar Co. Loses Suit

(Continued from Page 3)

engineer who stated (p. 43) that his experience had been "entirely with the use of nails" and who expressed the opinion (p. 44) that "for actual use * * * the variation of one gauge either way would not make any difference in the common nail." He added, however (p. 43):

"I wouldn't say that the gauge is immaterial; I would say that if I were ordering one-inch nails I would expect to get the gauge near the standard."

Defendant also called an architect who stated (p. 48) that he had never given an order for nails but that in his work as an architect he would consider immaterial a variation of not more than one gauge.

As to both of these last mentioned witnesses it must be remembered that our test showed that nearly 17% of these nails varied *more* than one gauge, while out of 108 samples tested by the witness first above mentioned 25% varied according to our test more than one gauge. Moreover, we must also remember that plaintiff was ordering not for his own use or for actual construction purposes but only for sale and that in such a case it is not sufficient that the commodity offered by the vendor is "equally as good" for some purposes as that ordered by the vendee; for the latter is entitled to receive the precise article for which he contracted. In one case where the contractor in constructing a burial vault used four marble slabs where but one was specified, the court said:

"It is quite immaterial whether in the judgment of the plaintiffs or others, the structure, as completed, was as durable as the one contracted for or not. It was the right of the defendant to consult his own judgment and taste and to provide for the construction of a vault that would best accord therewith; and having provided by the specifications of his contract for a foundation of a given character, and for one block of marble to fill the gable of the vault, he was entitled to a substantial compliance by the plaintiffs with the terms agreed upon, before he could be called upon to pay any part of the agreed compensation."

It may be that the nails tendered plaintiff in this case were as salable as if they had met the specifications of the contract but we could not so find upon the evidence above reviewed. Defendant's witnesses do not claim to know about salability and some of them, as we have seen, frankly admit that the specifications of the contract are not complied with.

And if such is the showing made by defendant we are left much more in doubt as to its sufficiency as a basis for a finding in defendant's favor when we come to consider the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses. For they, including a salesman of the United States Steel Products Company (p. 7), and another, engaged in importing nails among other commodities (p. 9), express the opinion that a variation of one gauge would prevent compliance with these specifications. Under the rule above stated that such compliance is a question for the Court, such evidence might have been excluded, had objection been made; but that would have required the exclusion also of defendant's evidence of the same character which would practically have left it without any evidence of compliance whatever.

It may also be true, as defendant's counsel contends, that war conditions in America have made it much more difficult to comply with specifications as to commodities like that involved here. But it must be remembered that these contracts were entered into on March 15, 1916, more than a year before America's entry into the war, and that the contracts themselves provide a remedy for such difficulties in that delivery is expressly made "subject to the goods being obtainable." Under this provision defendant would seem to have been justified, upon finding, if it did, that nails of the character specified could not be obtained, in canceling the contract. But if it preferred to waive that privilege and to offer delivery in spite of adverse conditions it can only retain the partial payment received by delivery according to contract. The war conditions, in other words, would have provided it, through the clause above quoted, an apparently valid defense to an action for failure to deliver but not to an action like this to recover money paid on the assumption that delivery would be made according to specification which it is practically admitted has not been done.

The statement of defendant's comanager at the close of his testimony as to an offer to replace the cargo does not support any averment of the answer which alleged, as we have seen, "that the nails tendered were according to the specifications." To consider that evidence now when plaintiff had no warning of it in the pleadings, would violate elementary rules and lead to the consideration of a point foreign to the issues.

Believing that it would be inequitable as well as contrary to law for defendant to retain this money without a stronger showing of substantial performance than has been presented here, we have no alternative but to find for the plaintiff.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that the plaintiff have and recover from defendant Hankow Taels 14,400.00 and Taels 3,600.00, with interest thereon at 6% per annum from April 23, 1917, the date of the petition. The rate of interest is fixed according to the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, and runs from the date of demand.

By The Court.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

# NANCHANG NOTES

**China Press Correspondence**

Nanchang, May 13.—A garden party at the Woman's and Children's hospital yesterday afternoon served to bring the foreign community together in a farewell reception in honor of Rev. W. S. Horne, Rev. Thos. L. Sinclair and wife and Mr. Edward Roth.

Rev. Mr. Horne, who has been in Kiangsi province for more than twenty years as a representative of the China Inland Mission, was the recipient of scrolls of appreciation by both the Military and Civil Governors. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Chen Pei-ping of the Civil Governor's yamen. Mr. Horne leaves tomorrow to join his family in Canada.

Rev. Mr. Sinclair of the American Church Mission will shortly leave with his family for furlough in Virginia. Mr. Edward Roth, who for the past two years has been the Chief Accountant in the Central Chinese Post Office, leaves this week to take up similar duties in Tai Yuan-fu.

Western music was furnished by the Police Department Band.

# TELL OF ALTERED BOOKS IN COTTON MILL CASE

## Testimony Given Regarding Stock Shown On Godown Records At Time Of Fire

Further testimony regarding the alteration of godown books showing the stock of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. at the time of the fire last autumn was given in the British Supreme Court yesterday, in the case against the Lancashire Insurance Co. for insurance. The hearing was resumed before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Mr. D. McNeill appearing for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macloed for the defendants.

The day's witnesses included Mr. P. H. Robinson, manager of the Mill, Mr. A. Encarnacao, of Messrs. Arnhold Bros., and the Chinese godown keeper. Mr. Robinson told of learning that Mr. Encarnacao had asked the godown man to change the godown books. Mr. Encarnacao testified that the reason he had the books altered and asked the transfer of 250 bales from godown O to appear as in godown K was that he was afraid of getting into trouble because he was undercovered by insurance for godown O. The godown man testified to making the alterations and identified the sheets torn from the book. The sheets torn out for a previous change, he said, had been destroyed. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

**A Correction**

The report of the Cotton Mill case appearing in yesterday's issue appears to have been in some respects misleading. The headline, based on testimony given regarding alleged stock inflations by a former secretary, was to the effect that the Oriental accounts were not honest. In this connection it should be stated that the inflations alluded to as discovered by Mr. Moller occurred back in 1913 and 1914 and have no bearing whatsoever on the present case. As a matter of fact the company at that time was under a different name.

Further down in the body of the story following Mr. Moller's testimony regarding the former secretary's overvaluations, the witness was credited with saying that Mr. Arnhold knew all of these facts. From this it might be inferred that he was aware of the secretary's action. What was meant was that he was subsequently informed of this when Mr. Moller discovered it.

The matter at issue in the suit arises from claim of the Lancashire Insurance Co. that part of the stock claimed to have been destroyed by the fire of last year was not in the Company's godown at the time of the fire and consequently cannot have been destroyed and that therefore the insurance claim is fraudulent.


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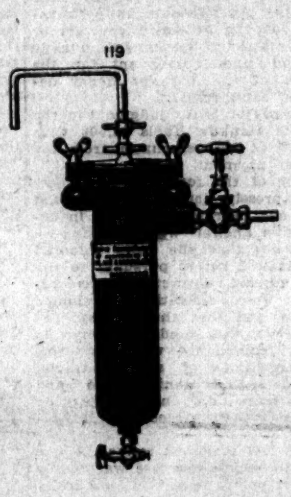


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# Good Field Is Entered For Grand National Today

**THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES**

1. The Castlewood Cup.
2. The Double Event Cup
3. The Spring Handicap
4. The Cross Country Cup
5. The Grand National Steeplechase
6. The Griffins Handicap
7. The Try Again Stakes
8. The Also Ran Plate
9. The Mafoos' Race

The Grand National Steeplechase, The Spring Handicap and the Griffins' Handicap will feature the off-day of the Shanghai Race Club annual spring meeting this afternoon when nine official and several match races will be run. In all events except the three named, entries will be made at the post. The Municipal Band will play.

The rains of the past two days will make the track heavy and this may upset the dope in some of the races. Black Diamond, 1917 champion, is entered in the Steeplechase, while the Spring Handicap will bring out The Capercailzie, The Oriole, Sandy, Springie, Silversand and Standard Dahlia and other stars. A classy field is also entered in the Spring Griffins' Handicap.

The entries for the three feature events follow:

**The Grand National Steeplechase**

(Course to be selected by Stewards.)

| Ponies. | lbs. |
|---|---|
| Rosewood | 155 |
| Black Diamond | 164 |
| Wynona | 158 |
| Ashfield | 155 |
| Tattersfield | 155 |
| Standard Dahlia | 164 |
| Panama | 155 |
| Bornite | 158 |
| Upwood Park | 161 |
| Springie | 161 |
| Border Minstrel | 164 |
| Yea Yea | 161 |
| The Tipster | 155 |
| Nomadic | 155 |
| Formosa Chief | 158 |
| Blackleg | |
| Second Venture | |
| Carrickfergus | 158 |
| Croydon | 158 |

**The Spring Handicap.—1¼ miles.**

| Ponies. | lbs. |
|---|---|
| The Capercailzie | 157 |
| Grey Goose | 148 |
| Persianlight | 148 |
| Fairylight | 151 |
| Sir Lamerock | 150 |
| Fresco | 145 |
| Standard Dahlia Grey | 159 |
| Morningside | 148 |
| Blackford | 151 |
| Rouble | 145 |
| Merrysand | 147 |
| Springie | 161 |
| Sandy | 165 |
| New Year | 140 |
| Shirley | 148 |
| Fosferado | 143 |
| Azuma | 148 |
| Tiga | 142 |
| Rosewood | 170 |
| Goodwood | 145 |
| Birdwood | 145 |
| Triumph | 165 |
| Shatin Chief | 138 |
| Loofield | 145 |
| The Oriole | 170 |
| The Bullfinch | 155 |
| Ginkgonut | 145 |
| Battle Dawn | 155 |
| Mush | 151 |
| Milkway | 148 |
| Silversand | 137 |

**The Griffins' Handicap.—1¼ miles.**

| Ponies. | lbs. |
|---|---|
| Nigger Minstrel | 155 |
| Zomba | 150 |
| Jomsborg | 161 |
| Wild Night | 158 |
| Rochester | 148 |
| Yellowstone | 152 |
| Golden Fly | 135 |
| Golden Myth | 145 |
| Why Not | 150 |
| Le Canard | 146 |
| Colinton | 168 |
| Pennan | 145 |
| The Faked Bird | 146 |
| Macathiel | 146 |
| Greysand | 148 |
| Burning Daylight | 152 |
| Ruff's Guide | 148 |
| Sans Peur | 155 |
| Castlewood | 175 |
| Sandalwood | 140 |
| L'Aisne | 152 |
| Westende | 147 |
| Over There | 158 |
| The Swallow | 161 |
| Battleplane | 155 |
| Candlenut | 141 |
| Eight | 151 |
| Dirty Dog | 142 |
| Croydon | 141 |
| Post Boy | 138 |
| Gas Bag | 137 |
| Woodgreen | 144 |
| Black Amber | 141 |
| Amber | 141 |

## School Sports Today

The Public School for Chinese, the Ellis Kadoorie Public School, the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School and the Polytechnic Public School will compete for the cup presented by the Chairman of the Municipal Council at the annual Spring athletic sports this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road. Mrs. E. C. Pearce will present the cup to the winning school.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, of the municipal health department, will act as the referee, while the judges will be Messrs. A. J. Stewart, D. Roberts, A. E. S. Thompson, T. G. Smeaton, A. H. Leslie and F. A. Robinson. Mr. J. J. Evans will officiate as starter, Mr. W. A. Hearn as timekeeper and Mr. T. G. Ballie will be secretary for the competition.

## SPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S

St. John's University, Jessfield, will hold its annual track and field meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Several records are expected to go by the boards.

# Sailor Nines To Play Baseball Tomorrow

### Monocacy And Villalobos Teams Line Up In Inter-Gunboat Match

The baseball teams of the U. S. S. Monocacy and U. S. S. Villalobos will clash at the Race Course Sunday afternoon in the first of a series of mixups to settle the championship of the U. S. Navy in the Whangpoo. Colvin, who has been twirling for the combined teams, will work on the mound for the Villalobos and Scotty will fling for the Monocacy.

## News Brevities

Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, managing director of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, is confined to the Nursing Home with para-typhoid fever.

• • •

Headquarters offices of the S.V.C. will be closed on Whit Monday, it is announced in Corps Orders issued yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant.

• • •

August Hertzberg, a German, was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday for assaulting the children of Mr. C. A. M. Marques, a Portuguese. The complainant and the accused are neighbors and it is alleged that the accused used a horsewhip on the children while the latter were playing in an adjourning vacant lot. The case was adjourned till Wednesday for the Portuguese Assessor. Mr. John Hays is representing the prosecution.

• • •

The death as a result of wounds received in action has been announced of Second Lieutenant R. Stevenson, son of Mr. R. J. Stevenson of Hongkong. He died in France May 10.

• • •

In recognition of his services in the war, Major W. S. Nathan of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, has been awarded the Order of St. Michael and St. George by King George.

• • •

Mr. Arthur P. Nobbs, for more than 33 years a chemist in the employ of Watson and Co., Hongkong, passed away in Hongkong last Monday. Mr. Nobbs was 57 years old.

• • •

The first Rumanian firm in Shanghai, under the name of Rumanian-Asiatic Merchantile Co., will soon be inaugurated with its office at 1a Jinkee Road. A preliminary meeting of the company was held at the Astor House Thursday evening. The management has been entrusted to Messrs. Charles Caesarman and R. Herchcovitch. The founder of the company is Mr. Aristido Blanc, director of the Bank Marmorosch, Blanc and Co.

• • •

The marriage of Lieutenant B. Y. Woo of the Chinese Co., S.V.C., and Miss Z. Y. Waung, niece of Mr. Waung Jui-kai, former Financial Commissioner of Kiangsi, will be solemnised this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bridegroom, 101 Kuling Road.

• • •

A meeting was held on Thursday evening in the R.A.S. hall, when more than 30 Shanghai residents considered the formation of a Committee on Moral Improvements. Dr. F. Rawlinson presided. A resolution was carried unanimously, favoring the formation of a representative Committee, and the meeting proceeded at once with the appointment of 28 ladies and gentlemen, with power to add to their number. An Executive was elected by ballot, consisting of the following 10 members: Rev. F. Rawlinson, D. D., Dr. Margaret H. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Canning, Dean A. J. Walker, M. A., Mr. I. Mason, Rev. K. Fujita, Rev. J. W. Crofoot, D. D. Rev. E. Morgan, Mr. S. K. Tsao.

• • •

Mr. J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission; Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons will be the principal speakers at the meeting of the American Returned Students' Club this evening at 6.30 o'clock at the Oriental Hotel. Prof. Li Sung-tao of the Tsing Hua College, Peking, will entertain the gathering with a demonstration of the sleight-of-hand.

## 'The Daughter Of Mme. Angot'

Booking for the presentation of "The Daughter of Mme. Angot," to be given by the French Dramatic Society, will open Monday at Moutrie's. A number of the stall and dress circle seats have been sold privately at much higher prices than those fixed, $5. All of the boxes have been disposed of at very attractive figures.

## Did You Know That

Ricsha coolies must be strong, healthy and provided with uniforms which must be worn at all times when plying for hire and must be kept clean and in good condition?

No old, dirty, or opium smoking coolies or young boys be allowed to pull the ricshas?

The neighborhood and immediate surroundings of all fruit stalls must be healthy?

No one shall eat, sleep or dwell in the bakery?

The use of musical instruments or drums is prohibited during the following hours: 8-9.30 a.m.; 12 noon-2.30 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.?

No person shall be asleep while in charge of a carriage?

Bicycles are subject to the rules for the regulation of traffic as applied to vehicles, mutatis mutandis?

Application for grave spaces or cremation may be made to an undertaker?

No person may fly kites in any street or public place?

Children should be in bed by 7 p.m.?

The sale of all lottery tickets is prohibited unless they refer to small lotteries in which no cash prizes are given?

No beating of carpets is allowed in the Hongkew Recreation Ground?

Flies carry disease?

That the wheelbarrow coolies must be strong and healthy and their clothes must be kept clean?

That no gratuities of any kind are to be paid any employe of the council?

THEN YOU HAVEN'T READ THE HANDBOOK OF LOCAL REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## LAURIERS CONGRATULATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—Their Majesties have sent a message of congratulation to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier on the occasion of their golden wedding.


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# The China Press

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

*Cloudy and misty weather. Variable and moderate breezes.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 18, 1918


## Standardising the Chinese Dollar

IN the current number of the Far Eastern Review, Mr. G. Passeri, Adviser to the Bank of China, takes up the theme of Chinese currency reform, which is apt to be lost sight of in the general distraction produced by the war in Europe and the unrest in the Far East. However, in view of the fact that China's future prosperity and the expansion of her commerce with foreign countries are dependent on an improvement of her currency system, the question of currency reform must be ever kept in the foreground.

The pith of Mr. Passeri's proposals is that the unification of the existing currency is the *sine qua non* of Chinese currency reform. The solution of this problem must be tackled before the numerous systems which are much more important theoretically are even considered. The unification of the existing coinage is more important now than adaptation to foreign standards, and should therefore precede any attempt to embark on a comprehensive plan for the betterment of China's national currency system. The pressing needs of the immediate present have precedence.

When China shall have sufficiently advanced along the path of political and economic progress—which is quite impossible at the rate things are going on at present—it will be time enough to look for perfection in her currency system, but for the present we have to deal with the smaller, before we attempt to handle the larger, thing. We must first remove the scandalous anomaly which renders it possible for different parts of China to have virtually independent monetary systems and local peculiarities of exchange, depending in many cases upon nothing more than local taste and prejudice.

As Mr. Passeri points out, the first task in reform must be the adoption of coinage standards within China itself, so that the numerous kinds of money now circulating will at least exchange at a fixed ratio with the selected standard. The uncertain values of China's paper and metallic currency, varying in their relative value from day to day, is a crying evil that is incompatible with accepted ideas of a nation's progress, and is a perpetual hindrance to the flow of trade. Whilst the immediate adoption of a gold standard would undoubtedly improve the external interests of this country, leading to the automatic solution of all the problems of foreign trade and the consequent "balance" of foreign debts and the stability of their payments, at the same time, the hasty substitution of the gold standard at one bound without the requisite preparation would throw the problems of internal trade relations and the problems arising out of the thousand and one antiquated and cumbersome systems of monetary relations in China into unspeakable chaos.

The old mediums of exchange with their tenacious accompaniment of prejudices could not be abolished in a day; the introduction of a gold standard would have no effect, for instance, upon the old system of transfer taels and its accompaniment of evils, and would, as long as the internal system remained unadjusted, simply give the ingenious Chinese exchange profiteer another gambling element to introduce into his transactions. It is easy enough to study foreign currency systems and to introduce them bodily when the time comes, but the preliminary internal reform must grow out of Chinese initiative and the first step must be that of bringing the different mediums of exchange in vogue throughout the country up to a uniform expression. In this work theory is of little value; outsiders can give little real help; the duty of preparing the Chinese soil for the transplanting of a foreign currency system and standard devolves entirely upon the Chinese. In working out a campaign of currency reform in China, the system which opposes the fewest established institutions and rubs the fewest traditions the wrong way is the most likely to succeed. For this reason, in the beginning, the easiest way probably is the best way.

The first measures which one would naturally undertake would be two—the adoption of a uniform standard, and the establishment of a constant (possibly decimal) relation between the token coins (small coins) and the standard. All sane-minded people will be disposed to agree with Mr. Passeri's view that currency reform must be based on sound principles of expediency involving no great expense. The path of the reformer must follow the lines of least resistance. After the adoption of a standard the next step would be to insure its constant value and to guard it against the fluctuations in value which in China have so little to do with intrinsic worth and so much to do with taste, unaccountable preferences and manipulation of exchange. A case in point may be cited. The Spanish or Carolus dollar circulates in a few places only, such as Wuhu, Ningpo and Hangchow, and in those places passes at a premium of from 30 to 40 percent above the Mexican dollar, although actually of less intrinsic value. This curious fact can only be explained by custom and prejudice, which die hard in China. Similarly, the Hongkong and Straits dollars are shown a decided preference in certain cotton-growing districts.

Mr. Passeri, with great lucidity, has elaborated what appears to be a highly practical and workable plan of currency reform. He has clearly outlined the various phases in the scheme of reform which if adopted the Government would enter upon at logical intervals. He makes provision in his suggested scheme for adequate safeguards for the checking of speculation and profiteering by the few at the expense of the many during the early stages of the new order of things. The tenacity of "olo custom" and prejudice in China is not lost sight of, and therefore, persuasion, not coercion, is recommended. The people must be gradually educated up to modern ideas of finance. The Chinese people are reasonable and intelligent. Few Chinese are so intellectually obtuse as not to realise, for instance, the advantage of carrying one hundred notes of $500 denomination instead of about eleven cases of sycee, especially when the notes, under the operation of the suggested scheme, would be negotiable anywhere for actual hard silver of standard value.

The success of the suggested system hinges on legislation of some sort, but legislation is valueless without Government efficiency and incorruptibility. Without these, financial efficiency cannot be hoped for. Were the Government to devote to the question of Chinese currency reform a tenth part of the attention and energy so zealously given to party politics and aimless inter-provincial wrangling, China's currency problem would be solved in a very short time. The money that has been squandered and frittered away on profitless military operations could have been used to much better advantage on reconstruction of China's chaotic currency. Men come and men go, but money, like the little brook, goes on forever; and it is more important in its long run than the little brook, or than the difference between Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum in Peking.

## Another German Hope Gone

The German people have been led to believe that the Ukrainian peace meant a full market-basket, and in Austria it was described as "a bread peace." Now comes along the Berlin Statistisches Korrespondenz, the official organ of the Prussian statistical bureau with a nice little bit of cheerful reading for hungry Germans. It says:

"Podolia is so densely populated that it has no grain for export. The crops of the Governments of Kief, Volhynia, Kharkof, Tschernigov and Poltava are just sufficient for the needs of their own population. Even in peace time there was scarcely any surplus. The last potato and hay crops were both bad. Consequently large quantities of corn must be used as fodder. The Ukraine sends forth no dairy produce, the supply being not even sufficient for the demands of the town populations. The stocks of cattle in the Ukraine, with the exception of horses, are very small and there is no hope of any cattle being exported."

The poignant part of the situation is that even the Austrian forces sent to plunder Ukrainia have to be fed from home. A cable despatch tells us:

"That Germany and Austria will not get their much-needed supplies of foodstuffs from the Ukraine, despite the glowing accounts which are used to bolster up the spirits of their hungry peoples, is confirmed by the Bern correspondent of The Morning Post, who telegraphs that the German authorities admit these hopes must remain unfulfilled for the present.

"Austria actually is sending flour to the Ukraine to feed her troops operating there, the correspondent adds. This information is published in a local newspaper, which received it from its Czernowitz correspondent under date of March 23. The latter obtained it from members of the military administration, who explained that difficulties had arisen in the export of foodstuffs from the Ukraine, and it was found necessary to send provisions for the Austrian armies in the Ukraine.

"Within the last few days one hundred wagon-loads of Austrian flour had been sent in and other consignments were to follow. This condition is confirmed by a recent speech of the president of the Krakow Municipal Council, who, referring to the danger of famine that was menacing that city, said there were wagons full of flour on the trains traversing Galicia, but only on those going from west to east."

## Autocracy Flirts With Anarchy

Nothing ought to surprise us that German diplomats do, after the performances we have witnessed, but the spectacle of the representative of Kaiserism luring an anarchist to stir up trouble in a friendly country is one to make men and angels laugh. According to the Madrid Sol, the Secretary of the German Embassy in the Spanish capital, a certain Herr von Storrer, hired Miguel Pascual—known to the police as a syndicalist and anarchist—to write and circulate antigovernmental pamphlets. Here is von Storrer's letter which the Sol reproduces in facsimile:

"With reference to the conversation I had with you a few days ago in this embassy, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Ambassador is willing to refund you the cost of printing your fly-leaf. Be good enough, therefore, to inform me of the amount, which, if I remember rightly, you told me was 100 pesetas ($20 at pre-war rates)."

Pascual eventually took fright and confessed his share in the agitation to the Sol. Here is a summary of his activities:

"His acquaintance with the Germans dates from the Anarchist Congress at Ferrol in April, 1915, where he made a particularly violent speech. He was immediately invited to call at the German Embassy, where he was received with great cordiality by Herr Grimm, one of the secretaries, and later by von Storrer, First Secretary. Grimm spoke enthusiastically of the close relations existing between the German Embassy and the syndicalists of Barcelona, and offered him (Pascual) assistance for the purpose of extending his anarchist propaganda and giving an impulse to the syndicalist movement throughout Spain. . . . . .

"An anarchist meeting, held in Madrid at the end of 1916, was organised in agreement with the German Embassy. The most violent anarchists took part and, instructed by the German Embassy, made a combined attack on Count Romanones (who was then Prime Minister). The Germans at that time had Romanones on the brain."

Meanwhile Prince von Ratibor, with characteristic cynicism, admits that von Storrer's letter is genuine, but excuses the embassy by saying that Pascual's ideas were too advanced and he was subsequently dropped. Commenting on the Prince's statement, El Sol remarks:

"Herr von Storrer's letter is, therefore, authentic. Consequently the personnel of the German Embassy had relations with a Spanish anarchist, and the anarchist Pascual had a conversation with Herr Grimm, one of the secretaries of the German Embassy, regarding systematic acts of violence. This conversation also coincided with the Germanophil campaign against Count Romanones. The leaflet, the cost of which Herr von Storrer promised to reimburse to Pascual, dealt with domestic policy and attacked capitalism, that is to say, it was frankly Maximalist. After all, it is really intolerable that a foreign embassy should pay the cost of such a leaflet. The German Embassy must surely agree that Spain can never tolerate that funds from abroad shall be used for such propaganda work."

The London Daily Chronicle points the moral to adorn this tale:

"Germanophil Conservatives in Madrid must, indeed, be edified to find that their favorite embassy has been financing anarchists behind their backs. Yet it is only the story of Russia over again. Before the war German influence in Petrograd showed itself publicly on the side of the Tsarina and the reactionaries, but secretly there is no doubt that it was also in touch with revolutionary conspirators; during the war it has followed the same dual course. The method is a simple one—cynically simple: in order to weaken and enslave a country, Germany stimulates its extremists on both sides, reactionary and revolutionary; calculating that when it is rotten with the resulting violences and dissensions, it will fall helplessly into her lap. In Russia's case the process is complete; in Spain it is merely in progress; and the Spanish public would do well to ponder the object-lesson."

The Spanish Government has been placed in an awkward position and is anxious to hush the matter up. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes:

"These revelations, following upon the flagrant violation of Spanish rights by German submarines, have created a profound impression, and obviously place the German Embassy in what in any other country would be an awkward situation. The Government, however, seems inclined to damp the matter down. It has confiscated the Sol and all the other papers, including the Epoca, which ventured on comment, and stopped telegrams for London and Paris dealing with the subject."

## Kipling On German 'Kultur'

Early in the war Mr. Kipling said there were two kinds of beings on earth—human beings and Germans. We were not in it then, and we took a tolerant view of the people whom we are now trying to defeat. We perhaps thought Kipling was then inclined to exaggeration, and we made a distinction between the German people and the German Government. Mr. Kipling hasn't changed his view of the German people, and he tells us and his English audience that "nine-tenths of the atrocities Germany has committed have not been made public." Whatever purpose is served by this reticence, in his view "this is a mistake." How many people know that since the war began 14,000 English non-combatants, men, women and children, have been drowned, burned, or blown to pieces? If this is true, what a vista of possibilities it opens for the estimate of calamities visited upon those who are under the German heel! Mr. Kipling made a speech recently in Folkestone, and The Morning Post (London) furnishes what is apparently a full report. He begins by finding a prototype of the German people in India, a country best known to him:

"Once upon a time, a hundred years ago, there was a large and highly organised community in India who lived by assassination and robbery. They were educated to it from their infancy: they followed it as a profession, and it was also their religion. They were called Thugs. Their method was to disguise themselves as pilgrims, or travelers, or merchants, and to join with parties of pilgrims, travelers, and merchants moving about India. They got into the confidence of their victims, found out what they had on them, and in due time—after weeks or months of acquaintance—they killed them by giving them poisoned foods—sweetmeats for choice—or by strangling them from behind, as they sat over the fire of an evening, with a knotted towel or a specially prepared piece of rope. They then striped the corpse of all valuables, threw it down a well or buried it, and went on to the next job. At last things got so bad that the Government of India had to interfere. Like all governments, it created a department—the Department of Thuggee—to deal with the situation. Unlike most departments, this department worked well, and after many years of tracking down and hanging up the actual murderers, and imprisoning their spies and confederates, who included all ranks of society, it put an end to the whole business of Thuggee."

If Germany took her lesson in secret methods out of this book of the East she has in practise proved, as Mr. Kipling says, that "those Thugs were ineffective amateurs." One is made to feel by comparison that the prototypes of old were at least invested with a sense of decency:

"They did not mutilate or defile the bodies of the dead; they did not torture, or rape, or enslave people; they did not kill children for fun, and they did not burn villages. They merely killed and robbed in an unobtrusive way as a matter of education, duty, and religion, under the patronage of their goddess, Kali the Destroyer. Very good. At the present moment all the Powers of the world that have not been bullied or bribed to keep out of it have been forced to join in one International Department to make an end of German international Thuggee—for the reason that if it is not ended, life on this planet becomes insupportable for human beings. Even now there are people in England who find it hard to realise that the Hun has been educated by the state from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery, embellished with every treachery and abomination that the mind of man can laboriously think out, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He is not shocked by these things. He has been taught that it is his business to perform them, his duty to support them, and his religion to justify them. They are, and for a long time past they have been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot in ours.

"This, remember, was as true of the German in 1914 as it is now. People who have been brought up to make organised evil in every form their supreme good because they believe that evil will pay them are not going to change their belief till it is proved that evil does not pay. So far the Hun believes that evil has paid him in the past, and will pay him better in the future. He has had a good start. Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind. As we have proof now, his poisoned sweetmeats and knotted towels were prepared years beforehand, and his spies had given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack. So he is doing what is right in his own eyes. He thought out the hell he wished to create; he built it up seriously and scientifically with his best hands and brains; he breathed into it his own spirit that it might grow with his needs; and at the hour that he judged best he let it loose on a world that till then had believed there were limits beyond which men born of women dared not sin. . . .

"But we have no conception—and till the veil is lifted after the war we shall have no conception—of the range and system of these atrocities. Least of all shall we realise, as they realise in Belgium and occupied France just across the water, the cold organised miseries which Germany has laid upon the populations that have fallen into her hands, that she might break their bodies and defile their souls. That is part of the German creed. What understanding is possible with a breed that have worked for and brought about these things? And so long as the Germans are left with any excuse for thinking that such things pay can any peace be made with them in which men can trust? None. For it is the peculiar essence of German Kultur, which is the German religion, that it is Germany's moral duty to break every tie, every restriction, that binds man to fellow man if she thinks it will pay. Therefore all mankind are against her. Therefore all mankind must be against her till she learns that no race can make its way or break its way outside the borders of humanity."

Mr. Kipling waves aside the political aspects of the war-aims for which the Allies are fighting and ends his forceful address on the personal note. He says:

"From time to time the representatives of the Allies meet together and lay down what the war-aims of the Allies are. From time to time our statesmen repeat them. They all agree we are fighting for freedom and liberty, for the right of small States to exist, and for nations to decide for themselves how they are to be governed. All this we understand and perfectly believe. That is the large view of the situation. What is the personal aspect of the case for you and me? We are fighting for our lives, the lives of every man, woman and child here and everywhere else. We are fighting that we may not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans have established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. We are fighting against eighteen hours a day forced labor under the lash or at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it. We are fighting that men, women, and children may not be tortured, burned and mutilated in the public streets, as has happened in this town and in hundreds of others. And we will go on fighting till the race who have done these things are in no position to continue or repeat their offense.

"If for any reason whatever we fall short of victory—and there is no half-way house between victory and defeat—what happens to us? This. Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilisation has been so anxiously built up will go—will be washed out, because it will have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at bottom is what the Hun fights against—will be dismissed from men's minds, because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It will die; and it will die discredited, together with every belief and practise that is based on it. The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life, will take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man will become once more the natural prey, body and goods, of his better-armed neighbor. Women will be the mere instrument for continuing the breed, the vessel of man's lust and man's cruelty; and labor will become a thing to be knocked on the head if it dares to give trouble, and worked to death if it does not. And from this order of life there will be no appeal, no possibility of any escape. This is what the Hun means when he says he intends to impose German Kultur—which is the German religion—upon the world. This is precisely what the world has banded itself together to resist. It will take every ounce in us; it will try us out to the naked soul. Our trial will not be made less by the earnest advice and suggestions that we should accept some sort of compromise, which means defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among us. They are busy in that direction already. But be sure of this: Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one feather-weight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fail of victory."

The war must go on, he declares—"The more we have suffered in this war, the more clearly do we see this necessity. Our hearts, our reason, every instinct in us that lifts us above the mere brute, show us that the war must go on. Otherwise earth becomes a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing can move. Where our hearts are there must our treasure be also. There has been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last twelve hundred days. That means that many people have had the chance of earning more money than they could have earned in peace times. . . . Our security for our loan is not only the whole of the British Empire, but also the whole of civilisation, which has pooled its resources in men, money, and material to carry on this war to victory. Nothing else under Heaven matters today except that the war shall go on to that end."


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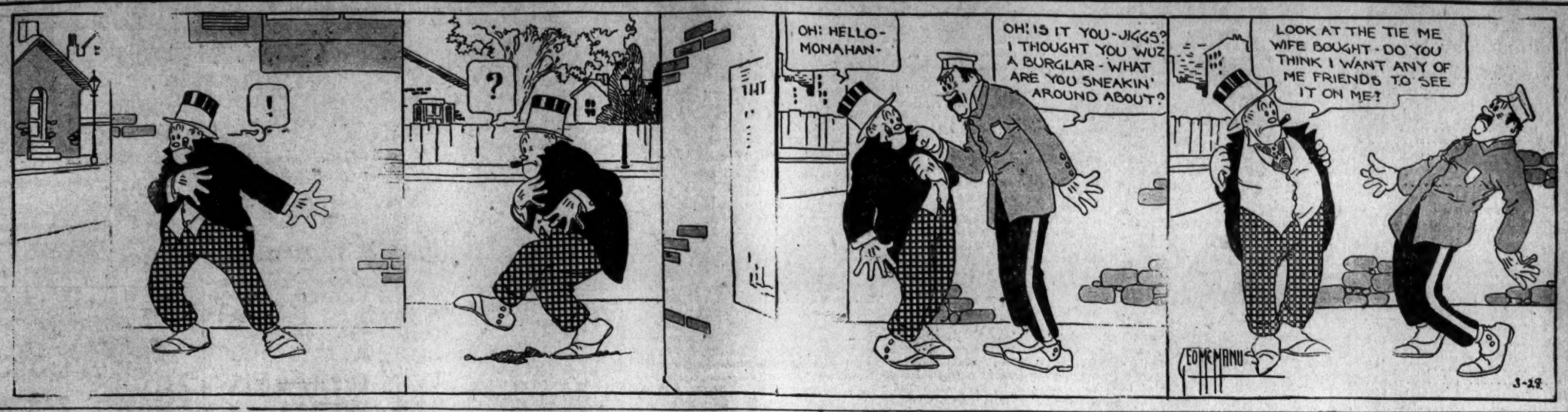
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus




*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers* — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

## Gipsy Smith's Biggest Job

Gipsy Smith has gone through four big gas-attacks; he has seen three years' service in Y. M. C. A. work at the front, and the King of England has decorated him for the work he has done in keeping up the spirits of the men. He is in America for a short time, making a tour of our camps to talk on things just behind the firing-line in France. He puts the basis of our alliance in no unmeasured terms: "America and Britain are so closely allied in blood, breeding, faith and religion that they must stand together to the end for the freedom of the world." What he is doing now is to him "the biggest piece of work" he has ever undertaken, so the press report him as saying, while paying a high tribute to the boys over there:

"They've got my heart—those boys who are fighting without thought of being heroes. I'd rather unite their shoe-laces than preach the greatest sermon in the world. I just wanted to serve them, and I didn't care whether I did it washing cups or scrubbing floors or handing out chocolate or preaching."

Gipsy Smith finds no man who endures the trials of battle unworthy of the decoration which from custom or necessity only falls to few:

"The bravest man I saw over there? They all were. Every boy who goes into the trench, every man who goes over the enemy's lines in an aeroplane, every lad in the Navy should have a medal."

The evangelist, who was born in a tent, pays other compliments to the arch-enemy of democracy:

"The Kaiser is a beast. His people for forty years have been fed on the belief that they must first crush the British Empire and then 'England's spawn, the Americans.' The war must be fought to a finish. We've got to put the Germans where they are in no position to do the world further harm. The German Kaiser has been responsible for the perpetration of deeds that would make an honest savage bow his head with shame. Germany has shamed the soul of the whole world."

The New York Tribune speaks of the role of the evangelist as one more powerful than the politican in these days, and also one likely to supersede the latter in some of his functions:

"Now he is in this country helping to cement the human bond between England and America. In this work he has found a front-line trench of his talents, for nowhere can a man of his gifts be so valuable as in molding the emotions of the masses toward a predetermined end.

"His presence in this country is symbolic of a change which has recently come over political thought the world over. Twentieth-century political science recognises, as that of former days did not, that the dominating forces in political life are emotional, not mental. Man as an individual may, it is true, derive his passions from his convictions, but men in mass derive their convictions from their emotions. Men in the mass are unwieldy; they must simplify. They accept a hero as the symbol of a movement; an anecdote as the picture of a condition; a slogan as the expression of an idea. The evangelist who compels the emotions is displacing the politician. The politician goes to the brain; the evangelist to the heart. The politician makes a drive on his hearers' mentality; the evangelist a flank attack on their feelings.

"There has been during the war much official propaganda designed to strengthen the belief of peoples in their respective governments. But there has still been comparatively little of the encircling appeal which binds their emotions. There have been a multitude of hortatory speeches on the public platform, often enough frightening the emotions of the audience with their very vehemence. But there have been too few of the persuasive invitations to sympathy which weave the bonds of loyalty.

"Gipsy Smith, telling one of the British Tommy who shares his cigarettes with a prisoner, achieves more with his audience than the statesman who learnedly exposes the whole fallacy of Germany's conception of international law. The one creates a hero, an ancedote, a symbol; the other only a dry conviction. The one sets in motion the irresistible driving power of a mass emotion; the other only the cold chisel of a reflective judgment.

"The understanding that the American and English concepts of liberty are akin is effective. But the emotion which says, 'Tommy is my brother!' is overwhelming. A true alliance of peoples can come only from the popular feeling of loyalty. And loyalty springs from the emotions.

"The evangelist, the specialist in mass emotions, is therefore a potent political figure."

Another British visitor, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, struck a note in his Good Friday sermon in Trinity Church, New York, that is not often sounded nowadays. He is reported as saying of the Germans:

"Let it be our prayer to forgive them, for they know not what they do. If we remain true to the spirit of Christ in this great passion of nations this prayer must go up even for these rulers. With the cross before our eyes, let us think kindly of the rulers, soldiers, and the peoples of Germany and Austria. Those rough soldiers who are fighting us so desperately are simple, ignorant. They do only what they are commanded to do. Many of them, I believe, are good at heart. They believe their fatherland is in peril, for so they have been taught."

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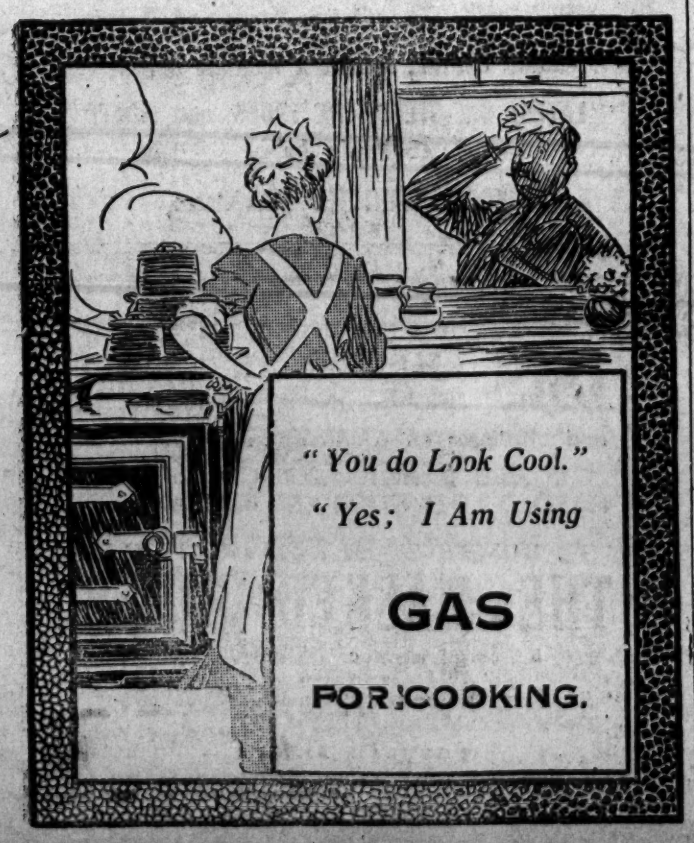


## Laurette Taylor And Shakespeare

The critical fire which descended upon the head of Laurette Taylor after her first Shakespearean matinee, last month in New York has drawn forth, not unnaturally, an answer from Miss Taylor. Laurette Taylor's "Peg O' My Heart," which was written for her by her husband, Hartley Manners, scored the biggest success New York and London have known in a generation. She takes up, in her reply, the principal points mentioned by her critics in their indictments and to each she makes response. The basis of her reply is a protest against enclosing the Shakespearean characters in rigid molds of precedent, to which all interpreters of the characters are expected to adjust themselves. And the detailed case for the defense, as made out by Miss Taylor, is this:

"The trouble with Shakespeare is that altogether too much time and attention is devoted to a meticulous study of him by those who profess to love his works. To spend days in reading pages of notes written by dry-as-dust commentators who have devoted years of uttely useless labor trying to figure out the exact meaning of an obscure phrase here and there is to my mind an utterly futile thing to do. I started out to do it, but I gave it up in sheer dismay. I realised that if I did that there would be no life in my characterisations.

"If you are going to make a family Bible out of Shakespeare, do so by all means. But put him on the front parlor table, and don't attempt to put him on the stage. If I approached him, as some players do, with a sense of absolute awe, and with the idea of looking for things in his wonderful lines that you can only find with a high-power microscope, I would get so enmeshed in the intricacies of scholarship that I would have no time to employ my own humanity. And, after all, the human quality is an essential attribute in any player who hopes for success. The trouble with most Shakespearean performances is that the player spends a lifetime in study, and it shows, believe me, because the net result is too set and precise.

"I confess that I approached the plays in a modern spirit and endeavored to give them a modern interpretation. I rendered myself liable to criticism for that, perhaps, but because I have tried to be modern is no justification for the use of a prehistoric axe by the critics. That is the weapon that a few of them used. It is my humble opinion that any American actress who attempts to put Shakespeare on the stage should be encouraged and not villified. Her faults, and I have them, should be pointed out to her in a kindly spirit.

"After all, you know, a success in Shakespeare is not an essential condition to the attainment of a dignified place in the theater. I was under no compulsion of necessity in producing these scenes from the classics. I did it because I found joy in doing it. And I am going to do an entire Shakespearean play when I return to New York again after my road season next year.

"Some people have said that my Katherine was too vulgar, that she was not a lady. Well, in my opinion, Katherine was no lady. She was a vulgar woman, a typical Elizabethan woman, for all that she was supposed to be an Italian. Just read some of the lines which Shakespeare gives her to speak, and which have to be eliminated from any acting version because of their shocking coarseness, and then tell me that she was possessed of any fine instincts. I will say you nay and yet again nay. She was a vulgar shrew with a certain surface veneer of manners, but nothing more. How else can one explain Petruchio's rough and ready treatment of her?

"There were those who objected to my hesitant delivery of some of Juliet's lines. I did that deliberately and I have no apology for it. Believe me when I say that it is not a mannerism which I cannot check. Juliet was a young girl of 14, a universal type, feeling for the first time the thrill of young love and a sense of its wonderful mystery. And girl of that age, making a confession of love for the first time, would not be fluent and easy in her speech. She would be timid and hesitant, now drawing within herself, and then again, in an excess of boldness, speaking from her heart. She would be anything but glib. If I were that I should not feel her mood, and feeling is, with me, the most important part of any characterisation.

"There were those, too, who said that I violated all tradition in making the oft-quoted 'quality of mercy' speech to Shylock and not elocuting it to the audience, as has been the custom in the past. I cannot do that. I must speak to the person I am presumed to be addressing or any sense of characterisation I may be aiming at goes up in smoke. They said too, that in the earlier scene with Nerissa I was too lively, too gay, too undignified. Of course, my idea is that Portia started out on the masquerade as if she were going on, shall I say, a fun trip? She changes her attitude in the court because she is impressed with the real seriousness and solemnity of the situation.

"Really, you know, I think my diction must be worse than I realised or else certain of my critics are rather hard of hearing. Otherwise they would have caught and perhaps remembered that line of Portia's—'earthly power doth then show likest God's when mercy seasons justice.' However, I have had the satisfaction of reading an early review of Ada Rehan's Katherine written on the occasion of her first appearance in the part. She was unmercifully grilled as impossibly rough and unladylike. Yet that same critic, three years afterward, wrote that she was quite the greatest Katherine of her time.

"Which reminds me of a tale that George Tyler once told me about Frank Mayo. The latter was playing in 'Davy Crockett' in a small town up State, and Mr. Tyler happened to meet him at his hotel. The actor was extremely moody.

"'What's wrong? asked Mr. Tyler.

"'Oh,' said Mayo, 'I'm sick of this part of this play. I can't get away from it. When it was first produced the critics said it was a bad dramatisation of a half dime novel. Ten years afterwards they began to refer to it as an idyl of the backwoods. Now I'm derned if they don't call it a classic.'

"Time's whirligig works strange miracles. Mayhap the opinions of certain gentlemen concerning mine own poor self will change in time. Of course, I know I suffer from a terrible handicap. I wasn't born with a deep chest, a heaving bosom and a heavy voice. These, I have been told, are the fundamental requirements for a Shakespearean actress, and nature vouchsafed me none of them. It is regrettable, but true. However, if my public doesn't like me in these roles, I can only say, with wifely devotion, 'Shakespeare is dead, long live Manners!'"

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### Siccawei Weather Report

16.—Overcast and rainy weather on our coast; two depressions are putting to sea; one, on the Pechihli Bay; the other, north of the Formosan Channel.

17.—Weather still overcast, E.N.E. breezes.

**Thursday, May 16, 1918.**

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 759.72 | 759.51 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 29.91 | 29.90 |
| Variation for mm 24h | −2.69 | −3.62 |
| Variation for mm 12h | −0.43 | −1.54 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | SE | ESE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 19 | 15 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 11.8 | 9.3 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | 17°0 | 18°6 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 62.6 | 65.5 |
| Humidity co: ..... | 99 | 92 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall mm ..... | — | 9.4 |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | 0.37 |

### Sailed from Shanghai

**For London, etc.**
Kitano Maru ..... Apr. 17
**For Liverpool**
Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 10
**For San Francisco**
China ..... Apr. 18
Venezuela ..... Apr. 27
Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 30
**For Seattle**
Katori Maru ..... Apr. 28
Manila Maru ..... May 4
**For Vancouver**
Empress of Asia ..... Apr. 18
**For Marseilles, etc.**
Kirishimayama Maru ..... May 13
**For Port Said**
Nichiyo Maru ..... Apr. 27

### Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 17 | M.N. Hankow etc. | Yohyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 17 | M.N. Hankow etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 17 | M.N. Hankow etc. | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | 3.00 Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| May 17 | 2.00 Foochow & Keelung | Kohoku Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| May 17 | — Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | — Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |

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It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 17, 1918.
**Money and Bullion**

| | |
|---|---|
| | Tls. |
| Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 107½=Tls. | 93.02 |
| @ 7.35=Mex. | $126.56 |
| Mex. Dollars Market rate: | 73.225 |
| S'hai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. | 290 |
| Bar Silver ..... Tls. | — |
| Copepr Cash ..... per tael | 1800 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| Buying rate @ 4/6d.=Tls. | 4.44 |
| @ exch. 73.5=Mex. | $6.05 |
| Peking Bar ..... | — |
| Native Interest ..... | .05 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ..... | 48⅞d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount ..... | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ..... | % |
| 4 m-s. ..... | % |
| 6 m-s. ..... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. | 27.25 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. | $476½ |
| Consols ..... £ | — |

**Exchange Opening Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ..... | T.T. | 4/6 |
| London ..... | Demand | 4/6½ |
| India ..... | T.T. | 300 |
| Paris ..... | T.T. | 614 |
| Paris ..... | Demand | 615 |
| New York ..... | T.T. | 107 |
| New York ..... | Demand | 107½ |
| Hongkong ..... | T.T. | 70½ |
| Japan ..... | T.T. | 48¾ |
| Batavia ..... | T.T. | 220½ |

**Banks Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ..... | 4 m/s. Cdts. | 4/8d. |
| London ..... | 4 m/s. Docy. | 4/8½d. |
| London ..... | 6 m/s. Cdts. | 4/8½d. |
| London ..... | 6 m/s. Docy. | 4/8¾d. |
| Paris ..... | 4 m/s. | 642 |
| New York .... | 4 m/s. Docy. | 111¾ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 4.05 | @ 4/5½ | | | £1 |
| " 1 | @ 604 | = | Francs | 6.73 |
| " 0.85 | @ 105½ | | Gold | $1 |
| " 1 | @ 49¾ | | Yen | 2.26 |
| " 1 | @ 15 | | Rupees | 3.70 |
| " 1 | @ — | | Roubles | — |
| " 1 | @ 1.50 | | Mex. | $1.50 |

## Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 17, 1918.
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Shanghai Land 6% debs 1914 @ Tls. 85.00
Telephones Tls. 80.00
Culty's Dairy Tls. 7.00

**Unofficial**
Shanghai Docks Tls. 108.50
S'hai and H'kew wharf Tls. 72.00
Orinetal Cotton Tls. 50.00
Yangtsze Insurance $200.00

## Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, May 17, 1918.
**BUSINESS DONE**

**Unofficial**
Central Store 6% debs @ Tls. 80.00 cash

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 15.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2/3d. Paid.
July to December: 2/4¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, May 14.
Spot: 2/3d. Paid.
July to December: 2/4¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier.

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## Semenoff's Troops Forced To Retreat

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Harbin, May 16.—According to a telegram from Manchuria station, Semenoff's force has slightly retreated for strategical reasons.

His official communique states: "The Bolsheviki attempted to approach Olovianaia station but were driven back by our heavy guns. We captured prisoners near Duldurg village. Our cavalry attacked a detachment of Red Guards, who, after some resistance, fled leaving many wounded and dead. The Red Guards are armed with old-fashioned rifles. During the last few days a great number of Cossacks and Bouriats have been joining our force."

On account of the murder of a schoolmaster, M. Umanoff, by unknown individuals, presumed to be counter-revolutionaries, the Executive Bureau of Harbin has appealed to the railway, telegraph and post agents and the local population requesting them to declare a general strike on the day of his funeral. This is done in order to protest against the local authorities, whom they accuse of helping and sympathising with the counter-revolution.

General Horvath has appealed to the local population assuring them that measures have been taken to arrest the criminals, who will be strictly judged, and requesting them to disregard the appeal of the Executive Bureau and not to interrupt their daily work in order to avoid the previous consequences.

## PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET

**Reuter's Pacific Service**

Macao, May 17.—An official telegram from Lisbon states that the following Ministry has been formed. Ministers are now designated Secretaries of State:

Interior: Senhor Joao Tamagnini Barbosa.
Justice: Senhor Alberto Osorio Castro.
Finance: Senhor Xavier Esteves.
War: Senhor Amilcar Mota.
Marine: Senhor Carlos Maia, ex-Governor of Macao.
Foreign Affairs: Senhor Espirito Santo Lima.
Commerce: Senhor Mendes Amaral.
Colonies: Senhor Vasconcelo Sa.
Instruction: Senhor Alfredo Magalhaes.
Works: Senhor Forbes Bessa.
Agriculture: Senhor Eduardo Fernandes Oliveira.
Maintenance and Transport: Senhor Machado.

## CHANGES IN IRELAND

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, May 15.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Herbert Samuel asked: "Is any change contemplated in the status or functions of the Chief Secretary for Ireland?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied: "There is no change in the constitutional position but, in view of the present situation in Ireland, the Viceroy will exercise to a greater extent than recently has been customary, the full responsibilities attaching to his office."

In reply to further questions Mr. Bonar Law said that the Viceroy and Chief Secretary for Ireland, while not members of the War Cabinet, would have the equivalent of Cabinet rank.

## Obituary

**Duke Of Northumberland**

*Reuter's Service*

London, May 15.—The death is announced of the Duke of Northumberland.

## Empire Day Films

Booking is going very well at Moutrie's for the exhibition of new British War films to be given at the Olympic Theater on the evening of Empire Day.

The films have just reached Shanghai and are an exceptionally fine and interesting collection of pictures. The scenes illustrating "The Strength of Britain" and "The Feeding of a Nation" are particularly appropriate to Empire Day. Another part that should appeal strongly to every Briton and Ally is that showing General Allenby's entry into Jerusalem. Other films show some of the marvels of Woolwich Arsenal, the Canadian Foresters, the Egyptian Labor Corps and many war time incidents of recent date.

The Committee in charge hopes that the attendance will be a record one and than members of the Patriotic League, the Overseas Club and other patriotic societies will turn out in force. The charges are the usual rates and early booking is advisable.

# How French Troops Arrived To Support Hard-Pressed British

**By Philip Gibbs**

War Correspondents' Headquarters, April 18.—The arrival of French troops on our northern front is the most important act that has happened during the last three or four days, and it was with deep satisfaction that we met these troops on the roads and knew that at last our poor, tired men would get support and help against their overwhelming odds.

Beside the khaki army of the British has grown very quickly an army in blue, the cornflower blue of the French poilus. They are splendid men, hard and solid fellows, who have been war-worn and weather-worn during these three and a half years past, and look the great fighting men who have gone many times into battle and know all that war can teach them in endurance and cunning and quick attack.

As they came marching up the roads to the front they were like a streaming river of blue—blue helmets and coats and blue carts and blue lorries, all blending into one tone through these April mists as they went winding over the countryside and through French market towns, where their own people waved to them, and then through the villages on the edge of the Flanders battlefields, where they waited to go into action under shell broken walls or under hedges above which British shell fire travelled or in fields where they made their bivouacs and fragrant streams arose to one's nostrils as cuistots lifted the lid of stepans and hungry men gathered around after a long march.

I saw some of these French soldiers under fire yesterday, harassing fire which the enemy was flinging about the roads and fields, and they were very careless of its menace and went about their jobs calmly, with many jokes among themselves, like men who are accustomed to this sort of thing and made no account of it.

Some of their officers were strolling about on a plot of ground which the enemy was plowing with odd shells, big and beastly things which came with a shrill singsong and burst enormously; and these French officers, very chic, very courteous to the English about them, smoked cigarettes and chatted together as they watched the battle not far away, and the flames of Bailleul and the wicked line of fire from the German barrages down the Flemish roads. Their nerves seemed unshaken by the noise, and they were not excited.

Yesterday morning some of their men attacked on a British flank and drove the enemy out of a village for a time, and helped to strengthen the lines of defense for the battle which is now going on.

It gives one a greater sense of security to know that these French forces are with us in the north, and the enemy will not be glad to see their blue among our khaki.

Several actions are in progress today, practically all the way from the Flanders front down from Hytschaete to the country in front of the forest of Nieppe and as far south as Givenchy.

The enemy is making desperate efforts with strong forces to capture Kemmel Hill, which his troops have been ordered to take at whatever sacrifice, and with this object he is trying to break away beyond Meteren, west of Bailluel, as well as striking down from the ridges north of it.

These attacks against our northern front were preceded yesterday by a strong offensive against the Belgians between Kippe and Langemarck on a front of six kilometers, (four miles,) but after gaining an entry through the front-line trenches the Germans were counter-attacked in the most gallant way by the Belgians, who made 600 prisoners, among them many officers from regiments representing at least four German divisions.

**Foe Unhappy On Bad Terrain**

During the British withdrawal from the height of Passchendaele the enemy troops hesitated very much in following up, and it was many hours before their forward patrols drew anywhere near. Meanwhile British guns were waiting for them and swept this ground with fire killing their outposts and breaking up their assemblies at Polygon Wood and other places on the old Flanders battlefields of last year's fighting. All that ground is still as horrible as when I described it in the early Autumn of last year with its innumerable shell craters filled to the brim with water, and liquid bogs among its dead trees and the wreckage of battle, so it is not good for an advance of troops, and the enemy is wretched there.

Prisoners taken here and further south are disconsolate and show no enthusiasm for a continuance of this offensive. They have been told by their officers that they are going to break through to Calais and the Channel ports, but they do not believe they will ever get there, and admit that their losses have been ghastly.

Meanwhile an army of a different color is being revealed to them alongside that of Britain, and they know that on this road to Calais they must not only break through the British divisions against whom they have been fighting themselves out, but also through French troops who are now coming to the aid of their allies, after the latter have been sustaining such terrific onslaughts for nearly two months from masses of German divisions passing through each other in endless sequence in order to destroy the armies opposing them before these could get relief.

The attack this morning from Robecq, below St. Vincent, down to Givenchy is a serious effort to gain La Basee Canal.

**Canal Bridges Shelled**

His guns shelled the bridges across the canal in the hope of preventing the British supports going up. Then his troops came forward in waves on a wide front. They were in immense numbers, as usual, with handy mixed battalions. One of the British units today took prisoners from ten different regiments. There were some ten German divisions facing four British ones north of Bethune, and all along the line the troops were much outnumbered; nevertheless, the enemy was repulsed at all but a few points of attack and beaten back bloodily.

The fiercest fighting began opposite Givenchy and Festubert, east of Bethune, and for several hours this morning, which is the latest I know, the enemy's efforts had failed against the wonderful resistance of the British troops. Two hundred prisoners were captured further north of this, of different regiments, as I have said, and 109 men of the 468th Infantry Regiment were brought in from the ground around La Bacquerolles, where many of their dead are lying.

We seem to have lost one advanced post, but the 17th German Division, who tried to storm the high ground of Givenchy itself, were raked by the British fire. It was in that place that the Lancashires of the 55th Division made such great and gallant defenses, and the troops there now are fighting just as hard.

The result of all this battle today cannot yet be told with any certainty, because it is not yet over, but what is certain is that the enemy has again suffered heavy losses, not only from machine-gun and rifle fire, but from shell fire of field guns and heavies, which have caught his men in their assembly places and moving along the roads with terribly destructive effect.

As prisoners describe it, one regiment of the 42d German Division has lost over 50 percent of its strength, and other losses are on a similar scale. These ghastly casualties have been piling up along this line between Merville and Bethune since the 13th of this month, when the Germans made a series of small attacks as a prelude to today's battle, owing, it seems, to battalion officers taking the initiative without orders from the High Command, in order to push forward and break the British lines if they could find weakness there.

**Faced Fire During Five Hours**

On the 13th and 14th some of the South Country troops were attacked by strong forces repeatedly and on the second day for five hours at a stretch the enemy endeavored to come across from houses and enclosures west of Merville toward St. Venant. For those five hours the South Country lads fired with rifles, Lewis guns and machine guns into solid bodies of Germans, and their field guns tore gaps in the enemy's formations and broke up their assemblies before the attacks could proceed. One advance in five waves was mown down before it could make any progress, and others were dealt with in the same way.

While prisoners say that the British fire which swept their ranks was terrifying and most destructive, the South Country and Scottish troops along this and other sectors of the battlefront firing their rifles as never before, the enemy found it difficult to get ammunition up and one German prisoner says that three guns out of his battery were destroyed by direct hits.

On April 15 some of our airplanes attacked troops assembling for an advance on the forest of Lamotte and scattered them with machine-gun fire, while other machine guns afterward pounded them and broke up an attack before it could start. This destructive fire has been continuous for a week and beyond all doubt the German troops engaged on this Mervile front have been frightfully punished.

The situation up north today has not much changed since I described it yesterday. Meteren seems to be in No Man's Land, and it is doubtful how the line exactly runs. In the Wytschaete sector the enemy has been making persistent efforts to break through to Kemmel Hill.

On the whole, the British line of battle is more secure than it has been for several days past, and, with the French co-operating, we may be justified in believing that the enemy may, at any rate, be held in his present positions, though he may yet concentrate further masses of men and guns on this northern sector.

Even the German reserves are not inexhaustible and for whatever the enemy gains in price he is paying in blood and his mortality is so high that the path of his advance is one long graveyard and his hopes must be dying with his lost men.

That, at least, is the belief of the British troops, and they mean to make it so, however great their own sacrifice.

## Won't Register Sunday, Sinnecker's Defense

### Conscientious Objection To Appearing On Sabbath Is German's Excuse

A conscientious objection to registering on Sunday is one of the reasons offered by Mr. George Sinnecker for failure to appear at Hongkew Police Station last Sabbath in accordance with the amended Regulations governing enemy subjects in the Settlement. Mr. Sinnecker was up in the Mixed Court again yesterday, charged with failure to report.

In prosecuting, Mr. K. E. Newman stated that the defendant was the only local enemy subject persistently giving trouble about the registry. He had failed to appear on Sunday in accordance with the new ruling which requires registry twice weekly and had gone to the police station on Monday and stated that he had a conscientious objection to registering on Sunday.

Mr. Newman suggested that language used by the defendant in Court the last time he was there tended to detract from his contention, not being the language of a conscientious objector. The Police Legal Adviser said he did not know if the Court would see fit to order the accused interned, but the Court might give him one more chance, with a warning. The prosecution would press strongly for internment if Mr. Sinnecker were brought in again.

Mr. Sinnecker asked for an adjournment and stated that he was drawing up a petition to be allowed to register on Mondays instead of Sundays when he was served with the summons. It being then Thursday, when people had not yet recovered from the "periodical spring gamble," he was unable to secure legal advice. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

## Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on May 15.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $94 per picul equivalent to 1s. 11¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $90 per picul equivalent to 1s. 10⅝d. in London.

Market better, more demand than were expected, offered 995 tons, sold 433 tons. Plantation Sheet Smoked range from 87-95 low grade Plantation Crepe much lower than last week.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor inform us that the Singapore Auctions this week showed prices of $92 to $87 for Pale Crepe and $95 to $86 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 15th instant:

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/2.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2/8.

Market very quiet, tendency weak ex warehouse (Singapore) 1/8.

## AMUSEMENTS

**APOLLO THEATRE**
*TONIGHT — TONIGHT*

The Great Pathe Gold Rooster Photo Play
**A A WOMAN'S WOMAN'S FIGHT FIGHT** featuring
GERALDINE O'BRIEN GERALDINE O'BRIEN
AND
THURLOW BERGEN THURLOW BERGEN
STORY GOOD ARTISTES GOOD
SCENERY GOOD DIRECTION GOOD
IN FACT
IT'S JUST ANOTHER "GOOD" APOLLO PICTURE

Geraldine O'Brien
Featured in "A Woman's Fight"
Pathe Gold Rooster Play

*Annals of the War—Pathe's American Gazette*
AND
THE RIVALS — Burns and stolls will hand you out
THE RIVALS — some of the right kind of film dope.

*MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.*
GLADYS HULETTE in "The Last of the Carnabys"
*MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.*
Mr. GERMAIN in "A PAIR OF BRACES"

**LYCEUM THEATRE**
Tonight MAY 18th.
Grand Vocal Concert
by
**PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN**
(distinguished Dutch Baritone)
Kindly assisted by
*Mrs. L. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman*
At the piano: Mr. Young.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT
**Messrs. Moutrie & Co.**
17858 Under the management of A. STROK

**"THE ELDORADO"**
3 Jukong Road.
High-class Vaudeville and Dance Hall!
"To complete a PERFECT-DAY" visit
**"The-Eldorado"**
Come and be entertained!
MISS RIGOLETTO, French Songs and Dances
MISS SOPHIE, American Ragtime Singer
LATEST ONE-STEPS, FOX TROTS, and WALTZ
Music by
PROF. MARTINEZ' Orchestra

**Amusements**

AT THE
**Victoria Theatre**
*On May 18th, 19th and 20th and Matinee on Sunday*
The Popular Comedian
**DONALD BRIAN**
In a Diverting Famous Players Comedy, Entitled
**"THE SMUGGLER"**
Other Pictures Showing
Paramount Pictograph
"The Wild and Woolly West" Comedy.
"Pimple's Arm of the Law" Comedy
Matinee Today, 18th, at 4 p.m.
Showing
"ANTON THE TERRIBLE"

**Olympic Theatre**
*Saturday and Sunday 18th and 19th May*
SPECIAL CHAPLIN Programme
THREE FUNNIEST CHAPLIN COMEDIES
TWO PARTS EACH
CHAPLIN at WORK
CHAPLIN at the BANK
CHAPLIN SHANGHAIED
Prices: Stalls ..... $1.00
Dress Circle ..... 1.50
Box Seats ..... 2.00
MATINEES
*Today and Tomorrow*
Prices As Above
Children 60 cts. and 40 cts.
Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

**JUST ARRIVED**
**Sapporo Black Beer**
THE PUREST AND BEST
Apply to
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., *Tel. 2560*
GANDE PRICE & CO., *Tel. 205*

**ISIS THEATRE** JUKONG ROAD **TONIGHT**
*and Matinee on Saturday at 3.30 p.m.*
THE SUPREME SCREEN STARS
HAROLD LOCKWOOD AND MAY ALLISON
IN THE *WONDERFUL METRO PRODUCTION*
**THE MASKED RIDER**
5 Acts of Romance, Mystery, Thrills
"Bingles and the Cabaret"—"Something to a Door"
Very Amusing Comedies
POPULAR PRICES

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 2,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Share holders | 1,200,000 |

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman,
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |
| Reserves | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoote | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. | $15,000,000 |
| Silver | 19,500,000 |
| | $34,500,000 |
| Reserve liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |

*Head Office:* HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyeak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtao |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 26,900,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris office:* 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowsk | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | H$2,000,000 |
| Subscribed and paid up Capital | H.$1,382,959.00 |
| Reserve Fund | H.$ 240,000.00 |
| Investment reserve fund | H.$ 40,000 |

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $60,000,000.00 |
| Paid-Up Capital | 12,279,800.00 |
| Reserve Fund | $1,298,552.60 |
| Special Reserve Fund | $1,898,933.68 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Chengchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hauchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 23,100,000 |

*London Bankers:*
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | London | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonasaki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singapore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-Up Capital | $300,000.00 |
| Reserve | $15,000.00 |
| Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) | $2,067,768.24 |

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital & Surplus | U.S. | $6,500,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | U.S. | $1,348,000.00 |
| | U.S. | $7,848,000.00 |

*Head Office:*
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

*London Office.*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Santo Domingo |
| Calcutta | Manila | Santiago de los |
| Canton | Medellin | Caballeros |
| Cebu | Panama | Shanghai |
| Colon | Peking | Singapore |
| (Cristobal C.Z.) | | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | San Pedro de | |
| Hankow | Macoris | Yokohama |

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahia | Petrograd |
| Buenos Aires | Rio de Janeiro |
| Caracas, | Santiago de Cuba |
| Genoa | Santos |
| Habana | San Paulo |
| Moscow, Russia | Valparaiso |
| Montevideo | |

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Keta-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office:* SHANGHAI

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Sh. Tls. 5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Sh. Tls. 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund.
9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Yen | 30,000,000 |
| Capital (Paid-Up) | Yen | 18,750,000 |
| Reserve | Yen | 2,800,000 |
| Deposits | Yen | 150,000,000 |

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KISHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-Up Capital | $1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | 266,000.00 |

*Head Office: Shanghai.*
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

*Capital (Paid-up)* ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
*Reserve* ..... *„ 12,550,000.*
*Head Office:* Tokyo, Japan.
*President:* Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

**Branches:**
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

**Bankers:**
*London:* Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

## 中華儲蓄銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
*Head office: Tientsin*

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | $2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | $1,020,000 |

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches & Agencies in Domestic Cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| Tsingkianpu | |

Agencies & Correspondents in Foreign Countries:
London ...International Banking Corp.
New York „ „ „
San Francisco. „ „ „
Tokyo ..... Bank of Chosen.
Koke ..... „ „ „
Osaka ..... „ „ „
Yokohama .... Bank of Taiwan.
and also the other principal cities in Foreign Countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels & Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America via Nagasaki | Suwa maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | A16.00 | 15.30 |
| Manila .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | 9.00 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada | | .. | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports.. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Kaifong | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Wingsang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe | Suwa maru | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| Europe via Siberia .. .. .. | Train | .. | .. | .. | 18.00 | .. | 17.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Kingsing | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | | | 21.00 |
| Newchwang.. .. .. | Singan | 18.00 | | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe.. | Suwa maru | | .. | D13.00 | .. | .. | 11.30 |
| Manila .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Fushimi maru | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | 16.00 |
| Chefoo .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Feiching | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Wenchow .. .. .. .. .. .. | Taishun | 21.00 | | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | . | .. |
| Foochow .. .. | Haean | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | | 21.00 |
| Peking and T'tsin (Every day) | Train | .. | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| T'tsin (Daily except Sunday) | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | | .. | .. | .. |
| Ningpo .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| Manila .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Fushimi maru | | .. | .. | .. | B17.30 | 17.00 |
| River Ports.. .. .. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| **Monday, May 20.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America v. Nagasaki | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | | G20.00 | 19.30 |
| Russia via Siberia (Express). | Via Pukow | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | 18.00 | | 20.30 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada.. .. .. .. .. | | | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton .. . | Sungkiang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan Ports .. .. .. .. .. | Yamashiro m. | 18.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports.. .. .. .. | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe | | 15.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| **Tuesday, May 21.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan and U.S.A. via Moji .. | Chikuzen maru | | .. | .. | .. | G20.00 | 19.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shuntien | 14.00 | 13.30 | .. | .. | | 13.30 |
| Japan Ports.. .. .. .. .. .. | Chikuzen maru | 18.00 | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.30 |
| **Wednesday, May 22.** | | | | | | | |
| Russia via Siberia (P. Train) | Via Pukow | 21.00 | 17.00 | | .. | .. | 20.30 |
| Amoy and Hongkong .. .. . | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Thursday, May 23.** | | | | | | | |
| H'kong, S'apore, C'mbo, India and Europe via Suez .. . | | | c17.00 | . | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| **Friday, May 24.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
C Parcel post 5 p.m.
D Parcel post and money orders close at 11 a.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

## Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Klanghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Tientsin via Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin via Chefoo and Weihaiwei, for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Upolu left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru (Trans-Pacific Line), with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, may be expected to arrive at Lower Buoy today about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Seattle via Japan on May 19.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Mr. Bagger, Mr. and Mrs. Bissenette, Miss Bissenette and Mr. S. Harris.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. B. R. Mehta and Mr. Thomsen.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. W. Wakeford Cox, Messrs. Temple, Grandy, Hildreth and R. W. Hamlet.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Misses Thorton, Robinson, Stedman, Mrs. Fitch and Edwards.

Per C.N. s.s. Singan from Swatow:—Mr. Page Patrick.

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat from Port Said:—Mr. and Mme. Theedoli, Mr. and Mme. Philipps, Mr. and Mme. Zweemer, and 4 children, Mr. and Mme. Boyd and 3 children, Mr. and Mme. MacCleuatram and 2 children, Dr. and Mme. Henry and 2 children, Misses Ella Dwouie, Ella Barnes, Nelly Smith and Messrs. Okuba, Konaka, Kuchiki, Tanaki. From Singapore:—Mr. and Mme. Potter, Mlle. Chiu Ping-chu, Mme. Lo Spun-yok, Mr. Harry Cantus, Mathe Kamatora, Higarchi, Nakamura Kakulara, Majiro Seke and Fukagaeva Cokuno. From Saigon:—Mr. and Mme. Estubliez, Mr. and Mme. Dain and child, Mr. and Mme. Fourtier and child, Mr. Dupuy Dutempo, Mr. and Mme. Braen, Mr., Mme. and Melles. Laurentie, Mr. and Mme. Hussen and 2 children and Mr. Ch. Bonnefey. For mHongkong:—Messrs. Arthoon, H. E. Martin and H. Z. Bailry.

## Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 5 p.m. Monday, May 20, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9 p.m.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 19 | — | Seattle etc. | Suwa Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| May 25 | — | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| May 25 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M. S.S. Co. |
| May 27 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 6 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 10 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Africa Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| June 11 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| June 16 | — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| June 23 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 24 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 18 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 18 | — | Moji, Kobe and Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 19 | — | Kobe | Yokohama Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 22 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka. | Chikuzen Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 25 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka. | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| May 30 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | London etc. | Kaga Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| — | London, etc. | Hirano Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 18 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 18 | M.N. | Wenchow | Taishun | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 19 | D.L. | Swatow & Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. B. & S. |
| May 19 | D.L. | Swatow, H'kong, C'ton | Wingsang | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| May 19 | — | Foochow | Haean | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 20 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| May 20 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.N. Co. |
| May 20 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Fushimi Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| May 21 | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Sungkiang | Br. B. & S. |
| May 23 | D.L. | Amoy, H'ong & C'ton | Sunning | Br. B. & S. |
| May 24 | — | Takao, F'chow, K'lung | Keelung Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| May 31 | — | Singapore | Mexico Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| June 1 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Colombia | Am. P.M. S.S. Co |
| June 2 | — | Hongkong | Kashima Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| June 11 | — | Hongkong | China | Am. C.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 16 | — | Hongkong | Canada Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 18 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo, & T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 18 | 4.00 | Newchwang | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 18 | — | Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| May 19 | — | Chefoo (direct) | Feiching | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 21 | 3.00 | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin. | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 21 | 8.00* | Dalny | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| May 23 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 25 | 10.00* | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 28 | noon | Dairen (direct) | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| May 28 | — | T'tsin, Dalny via T'tao | Suma Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| May 31 | — | T'tsin, Dalny, via T'tao | Kohoku Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 18 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 19 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangfoo | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kianghsin | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 20 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 21 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 22 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

| Arrived | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 17 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| May 17 | — | Swatow | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | — | Chefoo | Feiching | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 17 | — | Chefoo | Taishun | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| May 17 | — | Japan | Tokei Maru | Jap. | |
| May 17 | — | Hongkong | Paullecat | | |
| May 17 | — | Japan | Kango Maru | Jap. | |
| May 17 | — | Chinwangtao | Yei Maru | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| May 17 | — | Hankow | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| May 17 | — | Hankow | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| May 17 | — | Hankow | Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| May 17 | — | Foochow | Haean | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| May 17 | — | Hongkong | Wingsang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| May 17 | — | Japan | Fujisan Maru | Jap. | |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on **Saturday, May 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain Westerlund, will leave on **Saturday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain J. M. Johnneasen, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, May 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on **Monday, May 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on **Tuesday, May 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tatung** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Southern Ports

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kaifong** Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, May 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, May 20**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage. apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SINGAPORE.**—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 31** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 16**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.**—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain J. B. Howie, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NEWCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Singan** Capt. W. McDonald, will leave on **Saturday, May 18**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Buterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 18** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**CHEFOO DIRECT.**—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 21** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 23**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 25**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.**—The Str. **Suma Maru** Capt. N. Iwanmatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **May 28** at ——— The steam-launch conveying Passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, June 6**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto. will be despatched on **June 10**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.


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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For **HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.**—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongokng with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

FOR **TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For **NINGPO:**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. **Hsin Peking** will resume her run on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 16 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Passage: Telephone No. 401.



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|---|---|
| S.S. COLUSA .....June 22 | S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...June 8 |
| S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..AUG. 10 | S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7 |

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Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"



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(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

| For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. | arr. | leave. |
|---|---|---|
| "ARABIA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, | June 5, | June 6 |
| "AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, | June 9, | June 10 |
| For Singapore | | |
| "MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, | May 29, | May 31 |
| For Hongkong | arr. | leave. |
| "CANADA MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, | June 15, | June 16 |

CHINA COASTING LINE

| For Foochow, Keelung and Takao | arr. | leave. |
|---|---|---|
| "KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, | May 22, | May 24 |
| For Tientsin and Dairen | arr. | leave. |
| "SUMA MARU" .....(1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, | May 26, | May 28 |
| For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtao | | |
| "KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, | May 29, | May 31 |

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.


## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Man | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BVIII | | Cruise | Chiyoda | Jap. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| MMB | Apr. .. | | D de Lagree | Fr. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| CNWP | Oct. 26 | Cruise | Nightingale | Br. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| P&OBI | | Cruise | Villalobos | Am. g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |


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|---|---|
| Monteagle* .....May 21 | Empress of Japan .....July 9 |
| Empress of Japan .....May 28 | Monteagle .....July 31 |
| Key West† .....May 27 | |
| †(cargo only.) | |

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.



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KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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|---|---|---|---|
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| HIRANO MARU | 16,000 | —— | |

**AMERICAN LINE**

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Sekine, | May 19 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | June 16 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima, | May 21 |
| TATEGAMI MARU | 5,000 | Capt. Y. Tsuruhashi, | May 28 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,000 | Capt. K. Soida, | May 30 |

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | May 18 |
| CHIKUZEN MARU | 5,000 | Capt. N. Nojiri, | May 22 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. A. Nakamata, | May 25 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YOKOHAMA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. K. Okamoto, | May 19 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAMO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. R. Shimidzu, | May 31 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | —— | June 25 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | —— | June 2 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | —— | May 20 |
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | —— | July 22 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | —— | May 22 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | —— | June 19 |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | —— | July 17 |

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.



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Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

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Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.



**Large Display Advertisements**

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**


## GERMANS TO LEAVE THE AALAND ISLANDS

### Will Withdraw May 23, Giving Place To Finnish Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, May 14.—The Germans evacuate the Aaland Islands on May 23. Finnish troops are already replacing them.

## BRITAIN NOT WORRIED BY FINANCE PROBLEM

### War Bonds And Savings Certificates Successful Way Of Raising Money

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons today, during the discussion on the Finance bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the question of raising money at present caused him no serious anxiety. The big loan floated in January last year realised £1,000 millions of new money, while the War Bonds started last October and the Saving Certificates had produced £719,000,000 up to April 1. He was not in the least despondent about getting money in this way, despite the recent falling off of subscriptions. A step was being considered for the stimulation of such a form of subscription.

The discussion showed that the Budget had been well received. Mr. Bonar Law indicated no modification in the new duties.

## *Coal Miners Urged To Increase Output*

### *Are Asked To Work More Regularly And To Forego Holidays*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 15.—In view of the necessity for increasing coal production, especially for export purposes, with fewer men available owing to combing-out, an appeal is to be made to the miners to work more regularly and to forego holidays. The Miners' Federation meets specially today to consider the position.

The Daily News states that the Government has decided to establish a Board to secure united control of supplies, including food, munitions, raw material, oils and timber. The Board will comprise representatives for the Board of Trade, Food Ministry, War Office, Wheat and Sugar Commissions.

## *Dutch East Indies Shipping To U.S. Again*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, May 14.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that shipping to America has been resumed and export licenses are now being issued for goods the export of which was prohibited.

## *Britain And Brazil Raise Their Legations*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The British and Brazilian legations will be raised to the rank of embassies when the next diplomatic change occurs.

## RUSSIA WON'T GIVE UP FLEET WITHOUT TERMS

### Germany Must First Specify Limits Of German Occupation In East

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 15.—A telegram from Moscow states that, in reply to the German demand for the immediate surrender of the Russian Black Sea Fleet to the Germans at Sebastopol, Tchitcherin, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, says that the Russian Government is prepared to consent to the return of the fleet to Sebastopol provided the limits of the Austrian, Turkish and German occupation of Russia and also the frontiers of the Ukraine and Finland are definitely specified; hostilities on Russian territory immediately cease and the Austrian, Turkish and German forces completely evacuate Sebastopol.

## *Magazine In Japan To Combat Germans*

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, May 16, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Mr. Lawrence Mott is returning to Tokio to devote his magazine, The Searchlight, to opposing German propaganda.

## Want All Shanghai For U.S. Red Cross

(Continued from Page 1)

H. H. Arnold, Sutterle, Adams, Morton, Hayden, Sailor, Hager, Linton, Trumper, Nichols, Fleming, Mead, Parker, McCracken, Rosenfeld, Henning, Twogood, Hashagen, Haughmont, Harr and Dr. Bryan and Dr. Findley.

### *Chinese Are All Ready To Get Campaign Going*

The Red Cross campaign for Chinese members will be formally inaugurated Monday when the American drive is to begin in Shanghai. The headquarters of the campaign, loaned to the committee by Mr. S. A. Hardoon, at 26 Nanking Road, has been elaborately decorated with Red Cross posters, in Chinese and English. Various types of Red Cross bandages used at the front and made here by American and Chinese women are being exhibited in the windows. Beginning Monday, half a dozen or more Chinese ladies will work on the bandages in the windows of the premises.

Mr. J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission; Mr. Julean Arnold, President of the American Red Cross in China and Mesdames Arnold and Sague will entertain the campaign workers this afternoon at 4 o'clock at a garden party at 405 Avenue Joffre. More than a 100 prominent Chinese including the team leaders of the campaign, the directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and twenty ladies who have been active in bandage work have been invited.

Special Red Cross services will be conducted in the Chinese Churches throughout Shanghai tomorrow.

Work on the bandages at the Chinese Y.W.C.A., Quinsan Gardens, is attracting a great deal of interest among the Chinese ladies, who meet every Wednesday and devote a good part of the day to the work. The membership is increasing every week.

Although the campaign does not begin until Monday, the team leaders, according to chairman C. T. Wang of the campaign committee, are working hard for the enrollment of members. Already a large number has been secured, and many have pledged for the patron and life memberships, for which certificates signed by President Wilson as President of the American Red Cross will be issued.

# Business and Official Notices


## Spring Regatta

JUNE 2.

Houseboat Owners desiring Mooring Berths at Henli during th Regatta should make early application to the undersigned.

Allotments will be made in the order the applications are received.

E. A. ERICSON,
Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Rowing Club.

17994



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## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road


## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839


## HONMA HOSPITAL,

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DR. T. YAMADA,
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Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

$0^{00}$ — Midnight, $13^{30}$ — $1^{30}$ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

**Peking-Mukden Line**

| Mail 101 R. s. | Mail 3. R. s. | Luxe 1. R. S. | Miles | | | Luxe 2. R. S. | Mail 4. R. | Mail 102. R. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20$^{35}$ | 8$^{35}$ | 3$^{00}$ | 0 | dep. | Peking arr. | 22$^{20}$ | 19$^{40}$ | 10$^{00}$ |
| 23$^{45}$ | 11$^{15}$ | 6$^{25}$ | . . | arr. | Tientsin-Central dep. | 19$^{35}$ | 17$^{00}$ | 7$^{20}$ |
| 23$^{50}$ | 11$^{17}$ | 6$^{40}$ | 84 | dep. | Tientsin-Central arr. | 19$^{30}$ | 16$^{52}$ | 7$^{10}$ |
| 0$^{00}$ | 11$^{25}$ | 6$^{50}$ | . . | arr. | Tientsin-East dep. | 19$^{20}$ | 16$^{45}$ | 7$^{00}$ |
| 1$^{910}$ | 5$^{00}$ | 23$^{10}$ | 524 | arr. | Mukden dep. | 20$^{1}$ | . . | 10$^{40}$ |

**Tientsin-Pukow Line**

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | | | | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7$^{15}$ | 11$^{30}$ | — | 0 | dep. | Tientsin-East arr. | — | | 17$^{05}$ | 16$^{12}$ |
| 7$^{25}$ | 11$^{40}$ | — | | arr. | Tientsin-Central dep. | — | | 16$^{55}$ | 16$^{02}$ |
| 7$^{45}$ | 12$^{00}$ | — | 2.71 | dep. | Tientsin-Central arr. | — | | 16$^{31}$ | 15$^{47}$ |
| 11$^{30}$ | 15$^{00}$ | — | 78 | dep. | Tsangchow dep. | — | | 13$^{32}$ | 12$^{11}$ |
| 14$^{57}$ | 17$^{46}$ | — | 148 | dep. | Tochow dep. | — | | 10$^{43}$ | 9$^{23}$ |
| 18$^{01}$ | 20$^{31}$ | — | — | arr. | Tsinanfu dep. | — | | 8$^{05}$ | 6$^{40}$ |
| 7. | 1 | — | 220 | | | — | | 1 | 8. |
| 8$^{00}$ | 20$^{31}$ | — | — | dep. | Tsinanfu arr. | — | | 7$^{05}$ | 18$^{12}$ |
| 10$^{39}$ | 22$^{31}$ | — | 266 | dep. | Taianfu dep. | — | | 6$^{01}$ | 15$^{42}$ |
| 13$^{00}$ | 0$^{33}$ | — | | arr. | Yenchowfu dep. | — | | 3$^{49}$ | 13$^{11}$ |
| 13$^{15}$ | 0$^{48}$ | — | 318 | dep. | Yenchowfu arr. | — | | 3$^{39}$ | 12$^{56}$ |
| 15$^{58}$ | 3$^{16}$ | — | 377 | dep. | Lincheng dep. | — | | 1$^{20}$ | 10$^{02}$ |
| 18$^{16}$ | 4$^{50}$ | — | — | arr. | Hsuchowfu dep. | — | | 23$^{38}$ | 8$^{10}$ |
| 9. | 1 | — | 420 | | | — | | 1 | 10. |
| 6$^{20}$ | 4$^{57}$ | — | — | dep. | Hsuchowfu arr. | — | | 23$^{29}$ | 20$^{07}$ |
| 11$^{58}$ | 8$^{32}$ | — | | arr. | Pengpu dep. | — | | 19$^{53}$ | 14$^{43}$ |
| 12$^{06}$ | 8$^{40}$ | — | 523 | dep. | Pengpu arr. | — | | 19$^{46}$ | 14$^{32}$ |
| 16$^{57}$ | 11$^{52}$ | — | 600 | dep. | Chuchow dep. | — | | 16$^{48}$ | 9$^{22}$ |
| 18$^{48}$ | 13$^{00}$ | — | 631 | arr. | Pukow dep. | — | | 15$^{30}$ | 7$^{23}$ |

**Shanghai-Nanking Line**

| Express 16. R. S. | Express 10. R. | | | | | | | Express 1. R. | Express 15. R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 14$^{30}$ | . . | 0 | dep. | Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | | 14$^{10}$ | . . |
| 23$^{00}$ | 14$^{30}$ | . . | . . | dep. | Nanking arr. | . . | | 14$^{15}$ | 6$^{00}$ |
| 7$^{00}$ | 21$^{30}$ | . . | 193 | arr. | Shanghai-North dep. | . . | | 7$^{45}$ | 23$^{00}$ |

**Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9$^{00}$ | 13$^{30}$ | 21$^{30}$ | d. | Yenchowfu | a. | 6$^{30}$ 12$^{30}$ 20$^{00}$ |
| 10$^{00}$ | 14$^{45}$ | 22$^{30}$ | a. | Tsinanfu | d. | 5$^{30}$ 11$^{15}$ 18$^{45}$ |

**Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5$^{30}$ | 11$^{10}$ | 18$^{00}$ | d. | Lincheng | a. | 8$^{10}$ 14$^{10}$ 21$^{00}$ |
| 6$^{30}$ | 12$^{10}$ | 19$^{00}$ | a. | Tsechuang | d. | 7$^{10}$ 13$^{00}$ 19$^{30}$ |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

$3^{00}$ — train runs on Thursday only. $2^{30}$ — train runs on Fridays only.

$3^{00}$ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 23.00 |
| SOOCHOW .....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 19.20 | 1.08 |
| WUSIH .....dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.23 | 2.10 |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 6.50 | 11.22 | 13.16 | 15.08 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 |
| TANYANG.....dep. | 8.05 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG....dep. | 9.16 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | *14.15 | 16.30 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| PUKOW .....dep. | .. | 15.30 | T.P.R. Sleeping Car | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU .....dep. | .. | 8.18 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr. | .. | 16.29 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep. | .. | 16.45 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PEKING .....arr. | .. | 19.50 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKING .....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.35 | T.P.R. Sleeping Car | .. |
| TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.40 | | .. |
| TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | | .. |
| TSINANFU .....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.27 | | .. |
| PUKOW .....arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.56 | | .. |
| NANKING .....dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 22.00 |
| CHINKIANG ....dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.30 | 16.06 | 16.16 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG .....dep. | .. | .. | 9.36 | 10.59 | 14.12 | 16.41 | 19.08 | .. |
| CHANGCHOW ..dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.34 | 12.18 | 15.08 | 17.29 | 20.20 | 2.00 |
| WUSIH .....dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.28 | 13.36 | 16.00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| SOOCHOW .....dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.19 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 21.00 | .. | 7.00 |

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up** (BRANCH LINE) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 20.45 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.37 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 21.12 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.25 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 21.20 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH..dep. | 6.10 | 7.30 | 10.05 | 12.25 | 14.00 | 15.30 | 17.20 | 20.00 |
| KIANGWANdep | 6.21 | 7.43 | 10.16 | 12.36 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.41 | 20.11 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS..arr. | 6.45 | 8.05 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 20.36 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"** **MAIN LINE.**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South* ..... dep. | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction* ..... dep. | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing ..... dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yehsah ..... dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan ..... dep. | 9.45 | 11 41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

**ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.35 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan ..... dep. | ... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.20 |
| Yehsah ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.48 |
| Kashing ..... dep. | ... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.20 |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang ..... dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction* ..... dep. | *8.18* | *10.33* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South* ..... arr. | *8.35* | *10.50* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | ... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | ... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | ... |
| Shanghai North ..... arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | ... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU** **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.** **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao.... dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | |
| Kenshangmun .. dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | |
| Hangchow..... dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | |
| Zahkou..... arr. | .... | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou..... dep. | .... | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... | |
| Hangchow..... dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 | |
| Kenshangmun .. dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 | |
| Konzenchiao.... arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 | |

R. Restaurant Car

# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918.

THE OFF DAY RACES
will be held
TODAY,
Saturday, 18th May.

The Program includes:
The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, 5th Race
The SPRING HANDICAP
The GRIFFINS' HANDICAP

The Races will commence at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

Admission ..... $1 each.

The Public can obtain Tickets at the Gate.

Teas for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tea Tickets....50 cents each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
18031

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We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the Worlds finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.
We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

---

EMPIRE DAY
at the
**Olympic Theatre**
Exhibition of
BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS:

The Entry into Jerusalem
The Strength of Britain
Feeding a Nation
Woolwich Arsenal
Canadian Forestry Corps
Egyptian Labor Corps
Topical Budgets

Booking at MOUTRIE'S
Usual prices.
18030

---

**THE SAVOY HOTEL**

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

**Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening**

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.
Music by the Savoy Orchestra.
Special features this week:
THE MENDOZAS
The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing
In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.
Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

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**Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications**

TENDERS are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for TELEGRAPH use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st of August, 1918.

Conditions governing tenders, Specifications, Requisition Sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
Superintendent.
Shanghai, 10th May, 1918.
17928

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Depots are open for the sale of
MACHINE-MADE
**ICE**
at
Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.
CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
20 CHECKS PRICE $4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

**Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.**
17714

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**The Cathay Trust, Limited**
(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 187 (2) of the Companies Ordinances 1911 that a General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1918, at 4 p.m. for the purposes provided for in the said section.

And

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on account of the temporary absence of Mr. J. C. Dyer under medical orders, the following resolution will be proposed:—

"That Mr. Eric M. Ross, C.A. be and he is hereby appointed joint liquidator for the purposes of the winding up."

For the Joint Liquidators,
F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.
Shanghai, 16th May, 1918.
18017

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**
No. 2518. (Amended).
SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them, entailing under normal circumstances night duty for two hours at a time twice a week, between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*
Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.
18024

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**—BILL SMITH—**
says:

*No word in the vocabulary of business is more pregnant with significance than that one word "quality."*

Elephant Head Scotch is a Whisky of quality

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

---

**Yut Sae Chang & Co.**

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.
Green wire cloth and lawn mowers for the season.
17997

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**MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION**
No. 2517.

DESTITUTE FOREIGNERS

All persons without definite work in view, or without regular means of support, are warned that there is no scope for labour by Foreigners in Shanghai, and no employment of other kinds obtainable. Destitutes obtain temporary food and shelter by stonebreaking in the Casual Ward.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
*Acting Secretary.*
Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.
17835

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**The International Recreation Club**

**KIANGWAN RACES**

43RD GYMKHANA MEETING

20TH MAY, 1918.
(Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS $1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS at 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m. and 2.15 p.m.

44TH GYMKHANA MEETING

25TH MAY, 1918.
(Saturday)

ENTRIES close on TUESDAY, 21st May, 1918 at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
18006

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**5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918**

Non-convertible till 1931
**Price of issue: Lires 86.50**
Subscriptions are received by
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
up to the 25th of May, 1918.
17224

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**JUST ARRIVED**
Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.

**Schaefer Beer**
LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

---

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 THENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Stocks of
**Metals, Hardware and Sundries.**
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

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General Office Phone Central 1860 | Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1625

**KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.**
IMPORTERS -:- EXPORTERS
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER
6 Kiukiang Road

HOME OFFICE
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
75 Main St.
YOKOHAMA

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**CHEQUE WRITERS**
Perforating - Printing
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.
4 Canton Road
Shanghai

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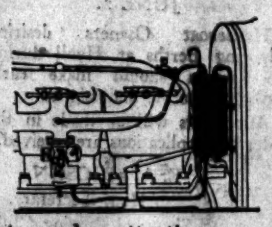
**STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM**



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

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**MASON & CO.**
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

---

**We Are Retiring From Business THEREFORE**
We offer to the public of Shanghai an exceptional opportunity to procure
AT HITHERTO UNHEARD OF PRICES
**Articles of Laces, Embroideries, Etc.**
if you are interested don't overlook this
GREAT CHEAP SALE
**The Lace Bazaar Co.**
88 Szechuen Road. Opposite Whiteaway & Laidlaw Co.

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**Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association**

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 20th May on account of Whit Monday Holiday.
18005

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**TRANSLATIONS**

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

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**HOUSES WANTED**

WANTED immediately, or per 1st June, furnished house in International or French Concession, with garden preferred. Particulars to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.
18037 M.21.

HOUSE WANTED: For immediate occupancy house, in French Concession, with garden. Price must be reasonable. Real estate agents need not apply. Reply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.
17969 M.19.

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

LADY would like to join tennis club in the Western district, preferably a Mixed Club. Please reply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
17991

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

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# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

**APARTMENTS**

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

---

**No. 8 Quinsan Gardens**
Tel. N. 1946
To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

---

TO LET near tram, Carter Road, in American family, two nice furnished rooms with board, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.
18039 M.21.

TO LET one room, furnished or unfurnished, North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.
17966 M.19.

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**SITUATION VACANT**

WANTED: By large local import and export house, strictly first-class accountant with sound local experience, exempt from military duty. Good prospects. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
18032 M.21.

WANTED: Experienced stenographer, engineering preferred, for position with large house. Reply with references to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
18033 M.21.

WANTED immediately, thoroughly competent stenographer. Salary Mex. $200 per month, with prospects. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
18034 M.21.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. Apply stating salary expected, to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
17989 M.19.

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**OFFICES, ETC., TO LET**

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.
18038

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**APARTMENTS WANTED**

FURNISHED flat or small house required. Central or Western district. Full particulars to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
18004 M.18.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED**

ENGLISHMAN, 29, married, possessing energy, ability, and excellent credentials, desires permanent position in a temperate climate, such as Shanghai. 5½ years banking, 7½ years Straits commercial experience, now in charge of responsible position there. INVALIDED OFFICER, and INELIGIBLE, but fit and healthy. Good salary necessary, and progressive prospects to a man who "makes good." Particulars to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
17996

DRAPERY BUSINESS. English woman desires a post; has had good experience as Saleswoman in East. Moderate salary. Apply Box No. 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
18029 M.19.

FRENCH governess requires situation, highly recommended. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
18012 M.22.

COMPETENT and experienced steno-typist, desires extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.
18007 M.18.

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**HOUSES TO LET**

TO LET with immediate possession No. 17 Love Lane, 6 roomed house with tennis lawn and stable. Apply to Zia Zung Sung, 36 Nanking Road.
18009

TO LET: Ferry Road. Elegant 9 roomed residence, Rent only Taels 90; also have several others prices ranging to Taels 140. Get my list of houses to let. J. H. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
17946

TO LET: From June 1st, 3 roomed flat, on the Bund, furnished. Tls. 160.00 rent per month. Apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. 27 Nanking Road.
17912

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.
17893

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
17792

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**OFFICES TO LET**

17 MUSEUM ROAD, ground floor, sets of large offices and godowns, ready for occupation. Tls. 220. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Also offices to let in THE CHINA PRESS Building.
18014 M.22.

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**EDUCATIONAL**

ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR, New York College graduate, gives lessons. Speaks Russian, French, German. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
18026 M.23.

LADY, experienced teacher, wishes to form an English class for Chinese. Private lessons may also be arranged. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
18027 M.19.

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**Exchange and Mart**

FOR SALE: Pure bred pointer pups, 7 weeks old; will sell at a bargain. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
18036 M.19.

CLEVELAND motor-cycle, 2 speed, 2 stroke, clutch, in perfect order, first reasonable offer accepted, owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
18035 M.23.

OVERLAND touring car, 1916 model, for sale. Trial by appointment. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
18021 M.19.

WANTED, 2 Chinese Chow pups, pure bred, pedigred if possible. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
18018 M.19.

WANTED, a second-hand ice-chest, American make, good condition. State best price, to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
18010 M.18.

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.oz tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
17987

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo. Ribbed and maized wire glass 84"×36" ¼" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.
17987

FOR SALE: Nine roomed detached residence, with servants' quarters, garage, stable, small vegetable garden and tennis lawn, in exclusive quarter of Avenue Joffre, furnished or unfurnished. Real bargain, owner leaving town. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.
17970 M.19.